

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 2415.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1874.

PRICE  
THREEPENCE  
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

## SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT of the COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION. EXAMINATIONS IN DRAWING IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY DAY-SCHOOLS.

The Science and Art Department will hold Examinations throughout the Agency of the Managers in Public Elementary Schools throughout the Kingdom.  
These Examinations will take place on the 6th of March in Schools in which instruction in Drawing is given by Persons certificated or partially certificated in Second-Grade Drawing.  
Prizes to the Managers and Prizes to the Children and Pupils are offered on the results of these Examinations.  
Application for Examination must be made before the 14th of FEBRUARY, to the Secretaries, Science and Art Department, South Kensington, London, S.W.  
By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT IN INDIA. EXAMINATION FOR DIRECT APPOINTMENTS IN 1874.

Candidates intending to present themselves at the Examination already advertised to be held after Easter, 1874, are requested to send their Names without delay to the Secretary of the Public Works Department, India Office, London, S.W., in order that the forms required to be filled up may be forwarded immediately. They must be British subjects, not exceeding the age of 24 on the 1st of July, 1874, of good constitution, and of good moral character, and must have been employed not less than 12 Months as Pupils or Assistants under a Civil or Mechanical Engineer.  
India Office, November, 1873.

## BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES of the SOANE MUSEUM.

THE MUSEUM, 13, LINCOLN'S INN-FIELDS, will be OPEN FREE on the WEDNESDAYS, in FEBRUARY, MARCH, JULY, and AUGUST; and on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and FRIDAYS, in APRIL, MAY, and JUNE.—Cards to be obtained of the Curator, at the Museum, or from the Trustees.

**ARCHITECTS.**—The TRUSTEES appointed by Sir JOHN SOANE will meet at the MUSEUM, 13, Lincoln's Inn-fields, on TUESDAY, the 26th of March, at 12 o'clock at Noon precisely, to distribute the Dividends which shall have accrued during the preceding year from the sum of 5,000. Reduced 81 per Cent. Bank Annuities, invested by the late Sir JOHN SOANE, among Distressed Architects, and the Widows and Children of Deceased Architects left in Distress or Distressed circumstances.—Forms of Application may be had at the Museum, and must be filled up and delivered there on or before TUESDAY, the 10th of March, after which day no application can be received.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, ALBEMARLE-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.

Mr. R. BOSWORTH SMITH, M.A., will, on SATURDAY NEXT, February 14, at Three o'clock, begin a Course of Four Lectures on MOHAMMED and MOHAMMEDANISM.—Subscription to this Course, Half-a-Guinea; to all the Courses in the Season, Two Guineas.

## LONDON ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 37, ARUNDEL-STREET, Strand.

At the Meeting on March 3rd, Dr. R. S. CHARNOCK, F.S.A., President, in the Chair, the following Paper will be read:—  
"Notes on the Castellieri of Istria," by Captain E. F. BURTON, V.P.L.S.

## ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

4, ST. MARTIN'S PLACE, Trafalgar-square, W.C.  
(In which are united the Anthropological Society of London, and the Ethnological Society of London.)

President.—Professor BUSK, F.R.S.  
Treasurer.—Rev. DUNBAR I. HEATH, M.A.  
Director.—E. W. BRADBROOK, Esq., F.R.S.

The INSTITUTE will meet on TUESDAY, February 10th, at Eight o'clock, precisely, when the following Papers will be read:—  
1. "Explorations among Ancient Burial-Grounds, chiefly on the Sea-coast Valleys, of Peru." Part II. by T. J. CHAPMAN, Esq., H.M. Consul, Calcutta.  
2. "Skulls and Implements from Palestine." by C. P. TYRRELL, Esq., and A. W. FRANKS, Esq., M.A.  
J. FRED. COLLINGWOOD, Secretary.

## ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENG- LAND.—AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.—The Examination

of Candidates for the Society's Prizes and Certificates will take place in the Week commencing TUESDAY, April 14, 1874.  
Copies of the Form of Entry, which is required to be sent in by March 14, 1874, may be had on application to H. M. JENKINS, Secretary, 13, Hanover-square, London, W.

## THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY of ENGLAND.

PRIZES FOR DISEASE-PROOF POTATOES.

The following Prizes are offered:—  
CLASS I. For an Early Potato, which shall be Disease-Proof during three years' trial, and possess the best Cropping, Keeping, and Cooking Qualities, 100l.

CLASS II. For a Late Potato, which shall be Disease-Proof during three years' trial, and possess the best Cropping, Keeping, and Cooking Qualities, 100l.

A sum of 100l. is placed at the disposal of the Judges to divide, at their discretion, in Prizes to Disease-Proof Potatoes in the above Classes not obtaining either of the foregoing Prizes, by which date One Ton of each kind of Potatoes entered to compete must be delivered, in 20 bags, of 1 cwt. each, addressed to the SECRETARY of the Royal Agricultural Society, at the Agricultural Institute, 13, Hanover-square, London, W.  
Forms of Entry and the Conditions of Competition may be obtained on application to H. M. JENKINS, Secretary.  
13, Hanover-square, London, W.  
N.B. Applicants in Forms of Entry must state in which Class they propose to compete.

## READING ALOUD.—Miss EMILY FAITHFULL

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Apply to SECRETARY, 50, Norfolk-square, Hyde Park, London.

## HAYMAN DEFENCE FUND.—At a Meeting

of the Friends of the Rev. Dr. HAYMAN, held at RUGBY, on the 3rd of January, 1874, it was resolved,—  
1. That inasmuch as it is deemed expedient for the Rev. Dr. HAYMAN to seek legal redress against the wrongful act of the Governor, Body of Rugby School in dismissing him from the Head Mastership, a Committee of support be formed forthwith.  
2. That an appeal be made throughout the Kingdom for Subscriptions towards defraying the costs of such legal action as may be found necessary.  
3. That a Hayman Defence Fund be accordingly opened, and the Contributions thereto advertised from time to time in the public Papers.

4. That Col. Forbes Macbean, of Rugby, and S. R. Townshend Mayer, Esq., of Gloucester and Richmond, Surrey, be Joint Treasurers of such Defence Fund, and that the Rev. Canon Collis, D.D., of Stratford-on-Avon, and the Rev. E. J. Rhoades, of Rugby, be Joint Honorary Secretaries.

5. That Subscriptions be paid to the credit of the Hayman Defence Fund, at the National Provincial Bank, Rugby; or at Messrs. Ransom, Bouvier & Co., 1, Pall Mall East, London.

6. That these Resolutions be advertised in the London papers, and that every person who has at heart the welfare of our public and endowed schools, and desires that the authority of their Head Masters should be maintained in its integrity, and every lover of justice and fair play, be invited to give moral and pecuniary support to the Hayman Defence Fund.

FORBES MACBEAN, Lieut.-Col., Chairman.  
Rugby, January 30, 1874.

## OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS and EXHIBITIONS. ST. MARTY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, Paddington.

The following SCHOLARSHIPS and EXHIBITIONS will be awarded by open Competitive Examination at ST. MARTY'S MEDICAL SCHOOL, in the First Week in OCTOBER, 1874.

Two Scholarships in Natural Science, tenable for three years: one of the value of 50l. the first year, 40l. the second year, and 30l. the third year; and one of 20l. the first year, 20l. the second year, and 10l. the third year.

A Scholarship in Classics and Mathematics, tenable for three years, of the value of 30l., 20l., and 10l., for the first, second, and third years respectively.

An Exhibition in Classics and Mathematics of 20l. for one year.  
An Exhibition in Classics and Mathematics in the London papers, and that every person who has at heart the welfare of our public and endowed schools, and desires that the authority of their Head Masters should be maintained in its integrity, and every lover of justice and fair play, be invited to give moral and pecuniary support to the Hayman Defence Fund.

For further information apply to the Medical Tutor, Mr. KNOTT, at the Hospital, or to W. B. CHREADE, M.D., Dean of the School.

## HIBBERT TRUST.—ONE SCHOLARSHIP

will be awarded on this foundation after the Next Examination, provided that a Candidate is declared by the Examiners to be duly qualified.

THE NEXT EXAMINATION will be held at University Hall, Gordon-square, London, on Three consecutive Days, in NOVEMBER, 1874.

Candidates must furnish satisfactory evidence of Age, Graduation, and other points, the particulars of which may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Trust, and the Names and Addresses of all Candidates must be sent to the Secretary, at University Hall, on or before October 1, 1874.

A. H. PAGET, Secretary.  
University Hall, Gordon-square, February 1, 1874.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON. ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Professor WILLIAMSON'S COURSE of LECTURES on this subject will begin on MONDAY, February 9, and will occupy about six weeks, the Class meeting every week-day, except Saturday, from 11 to 12, P.M., &c.

Analytical chemistry is taught in the Birkbeck Laboratory, which Students may enter at any period of the Session.  
JOHN BOBSON, B.A., Secretary to the Council.

## S. PAUL'S COLLEGE, STONY STRATFORD, Bucks.

A PUBLIC SCHOOL for the SONS of the CLERGY and Members of the Church of England.—Names of Candidates for Admission can be received for Michaelmas Term, by which time a range of New Books, comprising Studies, Class-rooms, and Dormitories, will be completed, and ready for occupation.  
Inclusive terms, for Board and Tuition, 60l. a year.—For further information, apply to the SECRETARY, S. Paul's College, Stony Stratford.

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The Rev. M. Biggs, M.A., St. Mary's Vicarage, Peckham, S.E.  
The Rev. W. Guernsey, M.A., Head Master, Grammar School, Doncaster.  
The Rev. C. G. Hamilton, M.A., Head Master, Grammar School, Stockport.  
Col. F. Hill, J.P., Press Hall, Shrewbury.  
J. W. Pease, Esq., M.P., Darlington, Durham.  
Sir E. Kinnaird, Bart., Great Marlborough, Manchester.  
Sir James Warr, Bart., Temple Bar, and from the Temple Station on the Metropolitan Railway. Terms, 25s. for the Course of Twelve, chiefly on the Metcals; their Properties and Uses.—For further particulars and Catalogue of Admissions, apply by letter, addressed as above. References to former Pupils kindly permitted.

## LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY for CHILDREN.

By Mr. J. HESTERLINE SMITH, Member of the University of London, will re-commence, on the 19th inst., his THURSDAY AFTERNOON LECTURES, illustrated by Experiments. The Lectures will begin at Three, and will be given at his Rooms, 31, Essex-street, Strand, three minutes' walk from Temple Bar, and from the Temple Station on the Metropolitan Railway. Terms, 25s. for the Course of Twelve, chiefly on the Metcals; their Properties and Uses.—For further particulars and Catalogue of Admissions, apply by letter, addressed as above. References to former Pupils kindly permitted.

## CAMBRIDGE EXAMINATION for WOMEN, 1874. London Centre.

Candidates are requested to send in their Names, by March 25, to Mrs. A. DICER, Hon. Sec., 107, Victoria-street, S.W.

## HEAD MASTERSHIP.—The HEAD MASTER- SHIP of a PROPRIETARY COLLEGE, situate in one of the

Home Counties, and now numbering about Eighty Pupils, chiefly Boarders, will become VACANT at Easter. The remuneration will be a moderate fixed salary (with residence), and a Capitation Fee on all Pupils in excess of a certain number. The buildings are spacious and well arranged, and there is ample room for expansion.  
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vice Examinations, by the late Principal of a Public School, in conjunction with the London University, assisted by a Cambridge Wrangler; Modern Languages taught and spoken.—Letters may be addressed to C. R., care of Messrs. Rivington, Waterloo-place, London.

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## PARIS.—PENSION.—Une Famille Française

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## THROUGH inadvertence, Mr. HEFORTH DIXON and Rev. Dr. ANGUS have been advertised as our Writers.

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**MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS** respectfully give notice that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on SATURDAY, February 14, at 1 o'clock precisely (by order of the Executors), the valuable COLLECTION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS formed by C. O. PARNELL, Esq., deceased, late of Sussex-place, Regent's Park, and Pall Mall, comprising Works of

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**MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS** respectfully give notice that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on SATURDAY, February 14, at 1 o'clock precisely (by order of the Executors), the small COLLECTION of PICTURES by W. J. WHYTE, Esq., deceased, late of Norfolk-square, Hyde Park, comprising a Portrait of the Honorable Mrs. Gardiner, and another Portrait of a Lady, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; Mrs. Buresford, by Romney; and Works of Barrett, Miller, Moucheron, &c.

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**MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON** will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C., on MONDAY, February 4, and Three Following Days commencing the Sale commencing February 4, VALUABLE BOOKS, the Library of a Gentleman, deceased; comprising Works by Standard Authors, Jest-books and Drolleries, &c. Catalogues, four stamps.

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Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

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**MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON** will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C., on SATURDAY, February 15, a COLLECTION of BOOKS, the Sixth and Last Parting of the late JOHN CAMDEN HOTTEN, of Piccadilly, comprising Guiliam's Display of Humility, 1724—Sir H. Nicolas's History of the Orders of Knighthood, 1745—Piazzetta, Géographie de la Maison Latour Tassis, 3 vols.—the British Society's Publications, 24 vols.—Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire, 18 vols.—Benson and Hatchard's Old and New Britain—Galerie di Firenze—H. B. de Carantones and Politien's Sketches, 18 vols.—Madden's Lannon's First, 3 vols.—Fascioli's Temporum, 18 vols.—Brandt, Navis Stultitiae, Basil, 1607—Racine, Œuvres, 1700—Millet, 3 vols. half bound—L'abbé Prevost, Œuvres complètes, 30 vols.—Chabert, Fées, 4 vols.—various Editions of La Fontaine's Contes et Nouvelles—the Land of Parrots or Rhe-Lands, 1690—Beautiful Indian and Oriental Drawings in Gold and Colours by Native Artists—German Chap-Books, Ballads, and Broadside—a Collection of Old Newspapers—Series of House of Lords Appeal Cases—many Thousands of Tracts and Pamphlets, &c.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1874.

## LITERATURE

*The Life of Charles Dickens.* By John Forster. Vol. III. 1852-1870. (Chapman & Hall.)

In the third and last volume of Dickens's Life his biography (strictly speaking) is combined with long and elaborate criticisms on his works. The career of the novelist, during the eighteen years of his life, is familiar, in its general outlines, to the public. It is only in particular incidents, illustrative of his character, that any especial interest is felt; and so many of these have less of the sunshine than of the shadow that the grave character of the book necessarily communicates itself to the reader. For Dickens as author and reader of his own works, it is, indeed, mostly sunshine. The literary labour, which began with 'Sketches by Boz,' and was interrupted and for ever closed while Dickens was engaged on 'Edwin Drood,' cannot be said to have been otherwise than munificently rewarded, seeing that he is, perhaps, the only author in England who, by his brains alone, built up a fortune of between ninety and a hundred thousand pounds. Thackeray, his contemporary, who, by some readers, is considered his equal, and, by many, his superior, achieved no such golden consummation. Rivals in the race for popular favour, Dickens was always a-head of Thackeray. Where one number of 'The Virginians' was sold, there were five or six numbers of any serial by Dickens bought by his own public. Readers, not easily pleased, affect to find already an old-fashioned tone in both those writers; and speak of their becoming obsolete. But, so is there an old-fashioned tone in 'Tom Jones,' which, however, is substantially and essentially as fresh as ever. Fielding is not obsolete, nor likely to become so. Neither Dickens nor Thackeray will fade out of memory. If, to some passages of their works, future editors may have to add an explanatory note or two, 'David Copperfield' and 'Vanity Fair' will never require elucidation.

In the opening pages of this final volume, and under the date of 1852, we find Dickens manifesting his disinclination to be fed and fêted by great people. "I am sorry to say that, after all kinds of evasions, I am obliged to dine at Lansdowne House, to-morrow." On the other hand, and amid serious work and engagements, "he found time for a good-natured journey to Walworth, to see a youth rehearse, who was supposed to have talents for the stage; and he was able to gladden Mr. Toole's friends by thinking favourably of his chances of success. 'I remember what I once myself wanted in that way,' he said, 'and I should like to serve him.'" Dickens was never slow in rendering such useful service when it was asked of him. He was, moreover, greatly interested in everything connected with the drama. Some of the most amusing incidents to be found scattered through the volume are in connexion with his own "private theatricals," especially those in which his children took part. After the close of one of these household performances, a stray "property" was taken up by Douglas Jerrold. The play was 'Fortunatus,' and the "property" was the head of Fortunatus's steed, "Comrade." Jer-

rold held it up to Landseer, who had been one of the audience, with the remark, "Looks as if it knew you, Edwin!"

That there was purpose, and good purpose, too, in all Dickens's works cannot be gainsaid. A few persons could see little or none, but rather much mischief in 'Hard Times.' How happily did Dickens vindicate himself in a letter to Charles Knight!—

"The book," he said, "had no design to damage the really useful truths of Political Economy, but was wholly directed against those who see figures and averages, and nothing else; who would take the average of cold in the Crimea during twelve months as a reason for clothing a soldier in nankeen on a night when he would be frozen to death in fur; and who would comfort the labourer in travelling twelve miles a day to and from his work, by telling him that the average distance of one inhabited place from another, on the whole area of England, is not more than four miles."

Passages like the above should be transferred to the fly-leaves of the several works to which they are applicable. Dickens's private letters when he was travelling are more amusing, often more important, than his published works. Like the lady who, being asked what she thought of Venice, laconically answered "Stinks!" he could etch a city in almost a single line. He was equally concise in describing persons. Of George Sand (Madame Dudevant) he said—"Just the kind of woman in appearance whom you might suppose to be the Queen's monthly nurse. Chubby, matronly, swarthy, black-eyed." At one of the dinner-parties in Paris, where he was a guest, he sat near a wealthy little man, who, eight years before, had been a shoeblack! He was a successful gambler on the Exchange. Dickens subsequently observed that perhaps the speculator would come down as quickly as he had gone up; but, he writes, the observation "clouded so many faces as to make it very clear to me that *everybody present* was at the same game for some stake or other." In little "bits" like the above, the writer hit off society wherever he found it, and they are among the charms of the book. Whether some exaggeration be not occasionally indulged in is a question open to discussion. When we come upon a reference to "Watts's House," near Rochester, where a night's board, lodging, breakfast next morning, and 4d., are given to six poor travellers, "not being rogues and proctors," we cannot but remember a recent article in the *Daily News*, in which Dickens was accused of writing "a pack of lies" about Watts's house, and indulging in sentimentality and an imaginary activity in good and charitable works. Such a charge would have rendered Dickens frantic, for he is described as passionately sensitive to praise and blame; and they who have read the former volumes of this biography need not be reminded that he was led to "appear frequently intolerant . . . in opinions and language." This necessarily leads us to the one chapter in the book to which many readers, probably, will first turn,—that which speaks of the separation of Dickens from his wife. Scattered passages prepare the reader for the catastrophe. In 1857 he writes, "If I couldn't walk fast and far, I should just explode and perish!" Later, "A sense comes always crushing on me now, when I fall into low spirits, as of one happiness I have missed in life, and one friend and companion I have

never made." Again: "Shall I ever get the frame of mind back as it used to be? Something of it, perhaps, but never quite as it used to be. I find that the skeleton in my domestic closet is becoming a pretty big one." At last comes the following, in a letter to Mr. Forster:—

"Poor Catherine and I are not made for each other, and there is no help for it. It is not only that she makes me uneasy and unhappy, but that I make her so too—and much more so. She is exactly what you know, in the way of being amiable and complying; but we are strangely ill-assorted for the bond there is between us. God knows she would have been a thousand times happier if she had married another kind of man, and that her avoidance of this destiny would have been at least equally good for us both. I am often cut to the heart by thinking what a pity it is, for her own sake, that I ever fell in her way; and if I were sick or disabled to-morrow, I know how sorry she would be, and how deeply grieved myself, to think how we had lost each other. But exactly the same incompatibility would arise, the moment I was well again; and nothing on earth could make her understand me, or suit us to each other. Her temperament will not go with mine. It mattered not so much when we had only ourselves to consider, but reasons have been growing since which make it all but hopeless that we should even try to struggle on. What is now befalling me I have seen steadily coming, ever since the days you remember when Mary was born; and I know too well that you cannot, and no one can, help me. . . . Years have not made it easier to bear for either of us; and, for her sake as well as mine, the wish will force itself upon me that something might be done. I know too well it is impossible. There is the fact, and that is all one can say. Nor are you to suppose that I disguise from myself what might be urged on the other side. I claim no immunity from blame. There is plenty of fault on my side, I dare say, in the way of a thousand uncertainties, caprices, and difficulties of disposition; but only one thing will alter all that, and that is, the end which alters everything."

In the following year Mr. and Mrs. Dickens separated by consent. The outside world would have had no right to know anything more but for the cruel indiscretion of Dickens himself. The separation was made known to the world in *Household Words*, and every paper in the kingdom was expected to insert a copy of it. This unwise step was wisely opposed by Mr. Forster, but it was said to have been made under the approval of Mr. Delane. It did Dickens infinite injury with the public. It made him appear vain and arrogant; and we now learn that there was no real ground for the proceeding. After three and twenty years of married life he was weary of the wife of his youth and middle age. He could make no self-application of the old adage "bear and forbear!" He had no real fault to find, but there was a dreamy idea of his having missed some imaginary being whom Heaven had, perhaps, designed for him; and, having made a skeleton for his closet, he saw it, in his mind's eye, growing like the helmet in the Castle of Otranto. He was resolved that the world should have much to do with this melancholy private incident; and it is easy to read in his will that he was as implacably unforgiving to his wife as he was (by his own account) to his mother. It is due to Mr. Forster to say that he has delicately performed a disagreeable duty; and does not shrink from avowing "the grave defects in Dickens's character," afforded by this most regrettable passage in his otherwise happy and honourable life.

"It seems clear to us, that all his after life 'took tone and colour' from it. He began his brilliant career as a reader; but brilliant as the career was, it was 'downward.' He walked wearily, and with alternations of despondency and joy. In America and in England, it was the same. The pulses of the heart beat sad warnings. His old, and perhaps abused power of walking great distances, failed him. He evidently fancied, mistakenly, at one period, that he could compensate for over-fatigue of mind by over-fatiguing the body. He was restless, and his spirit chafed at that, and at enforced repose. In 1867, he was 'chafing still, the accomplished physician,' as Mr. Forster erroneously styles Sir Henry Thompson, 'he consulted, having dropped other hints, that' somewhat troubled him. 'I could not walk a quarter of a mile to-night for 500L.' The loss of exercise was loss of pure enjoyment, as well as loss of means to keep up health. 'Work and worry without exercise,' he said, 'would soon make an end of me'; but with less power to work, according to his will, there was no less self-estimation of his power. Mr. Forster tells us that Dickens 'believed himself to be entitled to higher tribute than he was in the habit of receiving.'

The closing period of Dickens's life is told with effective simplicity by his friend. The details are too well known to require repeating, but they will be read with much interest, and probably more than once. It seems the saddest of things, that such a man should have died in his fifty-eighth year; but by that time, he had accomplished more work than many men together get through in even longer lives. After all, a man's life is not in its length but in its productiveness. What defects there were in Dickens's character were compensated for by his higher and better qualities. On both points, Mr. Forster speaks as a wise friend might be expected to speak, and the reader closes the book in sympathy with the subject and with the biographer. We confess we could have dispensed with much of the criticism, just and well-expressed as it is, if Mr. Forster had given us more of Dickens's letters to his friend. The letters he wrote to others deserve to be collected and published with those he wrote to Mr. Forster, for which that gentleman could not find room, in the present work. Dickens wrote his letters as carefully, seemingly so, at least, as he did his works; and he told his stories as effectively by speech as by pen. Take, for instance, this sample from one of his letters of a description of Rome and its silent but deadly enemy, in 1853:—

"I have been led into some curious speculations by the existence and progress of the Malaria about Rome. Isn't it very extraordinary to think of its encroaching and encroaching on the Eternal City as if it were commissioned to swallow it up. This year it has been extremely bad, and has long outstayed its usual time. Rome has been very unhealthy, and is not free now. Few people care to be out at the bad times of sunset and sunrise, and the streets are like a desert at night. There is a church, a very little way outside the walls, destroyed by fire some sixteen or eighteen years ago, and now restored and re-created at an enormous expense. It stands in a wilderness. For any human creature who goes near it, or can sleep near it, after nightfall, it might as well be at the bottom of the uppermost cataract of the Nile. Along the whole extent of the Pontine

Marshes (which we came across the other day), no creature in Adam's likeness lives, except the sallow people at the lonely posting-stations. I walk out from the Coliseum through the Street of Tombs to the ruins of the old Appian Way—pass no human being, and see no human habitation but ruined houses from which the people have fled, and where it is Death to sleep: these houses being three miles outside a gate of Rome at its farthest extent. Leaving Rome by the opposite side, we travel for many many hours over the dreary Campagna, shunned and avoided by all but the wretched shepherds. Thirteen hours' good posting brings us to Bolsena (I slept there once before), on the margin of a stagnant lake whence the workpeople fly as the sun goes down—where it is a risk to go; where from a distance we saw a mist hang on the place; where, in the inconceivably wretched inn, no window can be opened; where our dinner was a pale ghost of a fish with an oily omelette, and we slept in great mouldering rooms tainted with ruined arches and heaps of dung—and coming from which we saw no colour in the cheek of man, woman, or child for another twenty miles. Imagine this phantom knocking at the gates of Rome; passing them; creeping along the streets; haunting the aisles and pillars of the churches; year by year more encroaching, and more impossible of avoidance."

Of his story-telling, here is one which he related to the Queen, when he was Her Majesty's guest for a day at Windsor Castle. He had formerly told it in a letter to Mr. Forster:—

"On the afternoon of the day on which the President was shot, there was a cabinet council at which he presided. Mr. Stanton, being at the time commander-in-chief of the Northern troops that were concentrated about here, arrived rather late. Indeed they were waiting for him, and on his entering the room, the President broke off in something he was saying, and remarked: 'Let us proceed to business, gentlemen.' Mr. Stanton then noticed, with great surprise, that the President sat with an air of dignity in his chair instead of lolling about it in the most ungainly attitudes, as his invariable custom was; and that instead of telling irrelevant or questionable stories, he was grave and calm, and quite a different man. Mr. Stanton, on leaving the council with the Attorney-General, said to him, 'That is the most satisfactory cabinet meeting I have attended for many a long day! What an extraordinary change in Mr. Lincoln!' The Attorney-General replied, 'We all saw it, before you came in. While we were waiting for you, he said, with his chin down on his breast, 'Gentlemen, something very extraordinary is going to happen, and that very soon.' To which the Attorney-General had observed, 'Something good, sir, I hope?' when the President answered very gravely; 'I don't know; I don't know. But it will happen, and shortly too!' As they were all impressed by his manner, the Attorney-General took him up again: 'Have you received any information, sir, not yet disclosed to us?'—'No,' answered the President: 'but I have had a dream. And I have now had the same dream three times. Once, on the night preceding the Battle of Bull Run. Once, on the night preceding such another (naming a battle also not favourable to the North). His chin sank on his breast again, and he sat reflecting. 'Might one ask the nature of this dream, sir?' said the Attorney-General. 'Well,' replied the President, without lifting his head or changing his attitude, 'I am on a great broad rolling river—and I am in a boat—and I drift—and I drift!—But this is not business—' suddenly raising his face and looking round the table as Mr. Stanton entered, 'let us proceed to business, gentlemen.' Mr. Stanton and the Attorney-General said, as they walked on together, it would be curious to notice whether anything ensued on this; and they agreed to notice. He was shot that night."

Dickens's briefest references to places, in his letters, are made in the most original manner.

"Bath," he said, "looks to me like a cemetery, which the Dead have succeeded in rising and taking. Having built streets of their old grave-stones, they wander about scantily, trying to look about; a dead failure!" His sympathy was great, and he could make allowances even for men not formed to excite sympathy. With one body of men, indeed, he had none; and he repeatedly expressed his unmitigated contempt for the House of Commons, its members collectively, and all their doings. When it was suggested that he should be asked to stand for Finsbury, he expressed his admiration for the "sensible gentleman" at the meeting who doubted "if he was quite the man" for that borough. "I am not at all the sort of man," Dickens said, "for I believe nothing could induce me to offer myself as a parliamentary representative of the place, or of any other under the sun." He was not a "wit," but a pleasant, social, interested listener rather than talker. He occasionally made mistakes, as when he took a lady down to dinner, abused as they went, the Bishop of Durham in the matter of Mr. Cheese, and then found that the lady was Mrs. Cheese, the prelate's daughter. Even worse, perhaps, were his remarks to Lord Fermoy, whom he took for an Irish member, but who was M.P. for Marylebone, on the contemptible character of the Marylebone constituency, and Marylebone representatives. But we must now leave the work to our readers. It is one which will interest them, and will be indispensable to future biographers of Charles Dickens.

*From the Indus to the Tigris.* By H. W. Bellew, C.S.I. (Trübner & Co.)

THIS work is an unpretending narrative of a journey across Beluchistan and Afghanistan to Sistan, made by the author in company with Sir Richard Pollock, K.C.S.I., who, in 1871, was deputed on a political mission to Persia by the Government of India. The objects of the mission are not touched upon by the author, who cautiously restricts himself to a popular narrative of his experiences *en route*. But they may, nevertheless, be briefly told. After the war with England in 1857, Persian encroachments on the side of Sistan, Afghanistan, and Beluchistan, became frequent, and under the plea that the two latter states had originally been provinces in the days of Nadir Shah, the boundary line south of Sistan was pushed far eastward, and Sistan itself was finally occupied by Persian troops. At the request of both parties, Sir Frederic Goldsmid was deputed as Boundary Commissioner to settle the disputed border-line, and after fixing the Mekran boundary, he made another journey to Sistan, by way of Bandar Abbas, and there awaited General Pollock and Dr. Bellew, who came overland by way of Kelat and Kandahar. The entire party then repaired to the Persian capital, and in August, 1872, Sir Frederic Goldsmid delivered his arbitration, which was eventually accepted, though not until both sides had appealed to Lord Granville, the referee, by whom the arbiter's decision was supported.

Dr. Bellew reminds us that his work has been written at odd hours, in the intervals of business, without leisure for generalization and opportunity for reference to authorities.

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It is a little unfortunate that this is so, inasmuch as the work being written in the form of a journal, now and then fails in interest from the unconnected character of the entries. But we would not imply that their value is lessened thereby. The author, like most officers of the Indian Medical Service, is a man of scientific attainments, and during the whole of the journey made copious notes on the physical geography, the geology, natural history, and meteorology of the various points of the route. If the services of a surveyor had been vouchsafed to the party, the results would have probably been of the highest scientific interest, for much of the country traversed was, comparatively speaking, new ground.

Dr. Bellew's remarks on Afghanistan afford a striking picture of the ruinous and lasting devastation effected by Jenghiz-Khan and Timur, men of different stamp, but alike barbarians in their conquests. The signs of departed prosperity and plenty are everywhere, the whole country along the valley of the Helmand being strewn with the ruins of abandoned cities, obliterated canals, and deserted cultivation. But the country is capable of regeneration; its mountains contain stores of unexplored treasure, and its plains half-developed wealth; and with firm and just government, the author is convinced it would regain its former prosperity and plenty. To the Anglo-Indian politician Afghanistan is obviously a country which it is desirable to strengthen and consolidate as a barrier or buffer against the irrepressible advances of Russia. In view of this policy, which was that advocated by the late Lord Mayo, the recent news of a large Russian expedition up the Oxus, in spite of its professed scientific character, will, we doubt not, create alarm in England.

Dr. Bellew was much struck with the deterioration in the condition of the city of Kandahar, since the occasion of his last visit, fourteen years before. The oppression of its successive governors, the frequent military operations in this direction, and the presence of a strong body of troops in the city during the last ten or twelve years, have almost completely ruined the place, and reduced the citizens to a state of poverty bordering on despair.

"The discontent of the people is universal, and many a secret prayer is offered up for the speedy return of the British, and many a sigh expresses the regret that they ever left the country. Our just rule and humanity, our care of the friendless sick, our charitable treatment of the poor, and the wealth we scattered among the people, are now remembered with gratitude, and eager is the hope of our return. This is not an exaggerated picture, and speaks well for the philanthropic character of the short-lived British rule in this province, when we consider that our occupation of the country was but a military aggression. But even if they had never had a practical experience of British rule, the desire of the Kandaharis for the return of our authority and extension of the British government to their province, is explained by the glowing accounts they receive from their returning merchants of the prosperity, happiness, and liberty that reign in India, whilst they render them more impatient of the tyranny under which they are forced to groan."

The passages in which the author describes the woeful effects of the recent Persian famine, are fearful to read. The absence of all statistics in Persia makes it impossible to estimate

even approximately the amount of suffering caused by the calamity; but in the opinion of Imam Culi Khan, the uncle of the reigning Shah, and a prince of great intelligence, the total number of people carried off by the famine must have exceeded a million; and this would form a large proportion of the total population of the country, which is estimated variously at from 4,000,000 to 6,000,000. And during all the time of dearth, scarcely a stiver is given in charity by the wealthy nobles; the Shah himself, as it is said, being kept in ignorance of the real state of affairs!

We must not omit, in concluding, to note that the author has added to his reputation as a philologist, by the compilation of a synoptical grammar and vocabulary of the Brahoe language, a tongue which is spoken throughout Beluchistan, as far west as Kej, Panjgur and Jalk, up to the borders of Sistan.

*Essays in Modern Military Biography.* By Charles Cornwallis Chesney. (Longmans & Co.)

A MISCELLANEOUS collection of Essays this, only some of them having any connexion with each other. They are all, however, ably and attractively written, and deserve to be extensively read. There may be said to be two principal groups of essays, one group relating to the military system of the first Napoleon, and the other to the American Civil War. In addition to these, are two articles devoted to the glorification of the distinguished corps of which Col. Chesney himself is one of the chief ornaments, an essay on Lord Cornwallis and the Indian services, and a memoir, giving the adventures of a Carolina loyalist in the revolutionary war. The essays on the military system of Napoleon the First are, perhaps, the most valuable, as they serve to remove many misconceptions regarding the Grand Army. To quote the words of the author in the Preface:—

"They will prove that the present fashion of deprecating the French military character, and ascribing German successes to an innate superiority, though carried to extravagance, is more reasonable than the belief in French invincibility, which was commonly entertained in the earlier days of the first empire. These memoirs show clearly that the French victories of that era were not due to any intrinsic superiority of a military organization, in which might be discerned broad sown the germs of the faults that have lately been manifested, but to the extraordinary imbecility of the powers that controlled the opposing forces. The military qualities of the two races appear to have been thus very much what they are now."

This is not the place to seek to analyze the causes of French defeats in the Franco-Prussian war, and the time has not yet arrived when even the most cool and impartial historian could venture on that task. With regard to the history and system of the army of the first Napoleon, we are, however, entitled to speak with confidence. Sufficient time has elapsed to enable us to divest ourselves of all prejudice, and the evidence of well-informed persons of every description is as full as could be desired. The testimony brought forward on this occasion by Col. Chesney is particularly valuable. The Duc de Fezensac served in every rank, from that of private to that of general of division, and had experience both as a regimental and staff officer. His reputation was to a great extent

bound up with that of the army in which he obtained distinction. Yet, an aristocrat by birth, he can have had but little sympathy with the Napoleonic régime. General Brandt was a Russian Pole by birth, fought with credit as a French officer in Spain, Germany, and Russia, and subsequently entered the Prussian army, in which he rose to the rank of General. When, therefore, two such men agree about the defects in the military organization of France under Napoleon, we are entitled to accept their evidence as true.

As a refutation of M. Thiers's romance, which he calls a military history, the memoirs of M. de Fezensac and General Brandt are extremely effective. For instance, regarding the state of the Russian army during the four months' cessation of hostilities which followed Eylau, M. de Fezensac, who had been captured when on a message, says:—"M. Thiers speaks of the sufferings of the Russian army, of Cossacks asking bread of our soldiers. I do not dispute the matter, but at their head-quarters appearances gave the lie to this assertion. I saw the staff living in abundance, the soldiers well clothed, the horses in good condition. Assuredly the comparison was not in our favour." M. Thiers has sought to attribute the disasters of the Russian campaign, to the weather, to the faults of subordinates, to, in short, a host of causes which, after all, were only secondary. M. de Fezensac paints a very different picture from that given to the world by Napoleon's worshipper. To quote the words of Col. Chesney in reviewing the book of M. de Fezensac:—

"The system of requisition alternated with pillage, which we have seen him denounce for its inherent unsoundness, had at last broken down altogether, and left the army helpless and starving in wastes of mud and snow. The bonds of organization and of regimental discipline, imperfect in the day of victory, had snapped asunder at this great disaster, leaving all ranks levelled into a helpless selfishness, until the Grand Army, so long the terror of Europe, became in its turn the sport and booty of an avenging peasantry."

Turning from M. de Fezensac's testimony to that of General Brandt, we find that in the latter's opinion—

"the aggravated sufferings and vast losses of the retreat from Moscow were due almost entirely to the shameful lack of discipline which had crept into the Grand Army. Probably the very dimensions of his overgrown force prevented Napoleon from knowing its disorderly condition."

When the frost had once set in, with its attendant miseries, it was altogether too late, in Brandt's opinion,

"to attempt to restore control; but had the staff not previously lost the respect of the soldiers, by avoiding its share of the hardships of the campaign, had the same energetic means of punishing stragglers been resorted to as in the equally severe winter of 1806-7, order might have been retained through the most trying periods that followed. . . . The stores formed upon the road would then have been properly distributed, instead of being dissipated by plunder and waste, leaving those who came late to starve even where plenty had been laid up for all. . . . The cold and suffering that ensued only completed the demoralization of the army which lax discipline had begun. As to the part played by the Russians, General Brandt asserts, that but for their faults no single Frenchman should have re-crossed the Beresina."

The essays on Gordon of Gordon's battery and Chinese Gordon set forth in high, but not too high, colours the character and deeds of

two officers who have done great credit to the Royal Engineers. The former was, no doubt, a most excellent, amiable, and gallant officer well skilled in his own branch of the profession. The younger Gordon was more than merely a good engineer; he displayed in China some of the highest qualities of an organizer and strategist. The moral which Col. Chesney would draw from his achievements seems to be that to engineer officers should be given a greater number of important commands. We are, we confess—at the risk of being thought prejudiced—of opinion that the successes of Napier and Gordon hardly prove his case. The Abyssinian was essentially an engineer's campaign; and if Lord Napier could not have succeeded in that, he would have been fit for little. Chinese Gordon, we admit, displayed great capacity for command, but we suspect that he was a skilful organizer and strategist, in spite of, not on account of, his engineering training. English Engineer officers, unfortunately, receive a wholly special training, and have few chances of gaining experience in dealing with men.

No one is better qualified than Col. Chesney to write on any subject connected with the American Civil War, and the essays which he has given us in the volume before us are worthy of his pen. It would be difficult to find in history a commander who wielded the limited resources at his disposal with greater genius than General Lee. Not only was his strategy brilliant in the extreme, but the moral influence of the man was such that, till the very last, his troops were ready at his bidding to undertake the most desperate enterprises, to suffer patiently the most trying hardships. One flaw there was in Lee's character—

"The too-yielding generosity of his nature, which made him reluctant to enforce upon others the self-denial he never forgot in his own person. Trifling matters they seemed at the first. The very modesty of temperament which prevented his correcting them, might in another situation have won him fresh admiration. But as the war went on, the rifts caused by undiscipline and carelessness in the Confederate armour widened more and more; and in the end these faults were hardly less fatal to the fortunes of the South than the greater material resources of her adversary. Her fall was to offer a new proof to the world that neither personal courage nor heroic leadership can any more supply the place of discipline to a national force than can untrained patriotism or vaunts of past glories."

The other essays in the book are well worth reading, but they are less interesting than those to which we have specially alluded.

#### MODERN RUSSIA.

*Behind the Scenes in Russia.* By George Carrington, B.A. (Bell & Sons.)

MR. CARRINGTON does not seem to be a man of wide sympathies. He detests the Russians; he hates the Germans; consequently he has an antipathy to a considerable proportion of the inhabitants of Europe. Unfortunately for him, it has been his fate to pine in Russia; it seems to be his present lot to endure existence in Germany. Great has been the burden he has been called upon to bear, and sad are the accents in which he now relates his sorrows. Fortune has been against him, it seems; only one boon has destiny vouchsafed him. He has, according to his dedicatory remarks, "actually arrived at the distinction of being

called a dull fellow by the *Saturday Review*!" Mr. Carrington seems to be thankful for small mercies.

While composing this little book, it seems, its author determined to be nothing if not critical. To us he appears, whatever else he may be, to be the reverse of critical in the ordinary sense of the word. He certainly is not, to make use of Webster's definition, "inclined to make nice distinctions or to exercise careful judgment"; but perhaps he was thinking, as he wrote, of Shakspeare's line, "For I am nothing if not critical," in which sense Webster defines the word as meaning "Inclined to find fault; severe in judging; fastidious; captious." These definitions, especially the first and last, are perfectly applicable to Mr. Carrington's style of criticism.

As reference is made in the present work to the celebrated traveller who journeyed from Dan to Beersheba, we need not do more than allude to the similarity which exists between his reflections and those of Mr. Carrington. But of that traveller's reasons for expressing himself cynically, we know nothing; we cannot tell how far his impressions may have been modified by circumstance. Of Mr. Carrington we learn that he was first a tutor in a Russian family, and then a professor in a Moscow academy. In these two capacities he contrived to learn "twenty words of Russian, well chosen," which, he tells us, he has since done his best to forget. He has evidently arrived at the forgetfulness he desired, for his book shows utter ignorance of the language and literature of Russia, although he undertakes to "criticize" both the one and the other—informing the world that the former "has no words to express the ordinary matters of civilized life," and that the latter does not exist, although "there is one Russian who has written some pretty verses, and also a clever adaptation of La Fontaine's fables." Alas, poor Krilof!

If Mr. Carrington had confined himself to such nonsense as this, his book would scarcely have been worthy of serious notice. Nor would his sweeping denunciations of all existing Russians, men, women, and children, have deserved more than a smile from anyone who happened to be acquainted with Russian people as they really are. But when he takes it upon himself to describe the emancipation of the serfs as "only a political juggling trick which relieved despotism from a temporary anxiety," he overtaxes the charity of his readers. According to him, "the peasants are still, as ever, in Russia the slaves of the master of the soil, just as that master is, in fact, the slave of the Emperor." Russian landed proprietors, we fancy, will be somewhat astonished by this statement. Mr. Carrington must have been visiting, we should imagine, at the house of the Russian country gentleman of the old school, whose memory is embalmed in one of Nekrasof's recent poems. As that very Conservative landowner refused to believe in the Emancipation Act, his family bribed the peasants to pretend, during the old gentleman's lifetime, that they were still his slaves, so he went on cuffing and cudgelling them to his heart's content till he died.

There is in Russia, unfortunately, only too much that deserves the severest reprehension. It is not at once, at a single leap, that a people

which has long been crushed to the ground—the masses by servitude, the upper classes by a narrow-minded despotism working through the agency of an unscrupulous "Third Section" of secret police—can rise to the moral grandeur to which centuries of free institutions enable a nation to attain. Much there is in Russia that is mean, and servile, and base; and a satirist who attacks this mass of corruption, and assists in ousting it, does good service. But if he does not know how to discriminate between good and evil, if he is incapable of recognizing the true nature of facts, if he ventures to deal with subjects of which he is utterly ignorant, his services become worse than useless. Not of such help, not of such defenders, does truth stand in need, and therefore she can well afford to dispense with such clumsy, though possibly well-intentioned efforts as those of Mr. Carrington.

#### TRADE-MARKS.

*A Treatise on the Law of Trade-Marks.* By F. M. Adams, B.A. (Bell & Sons.)

THE law of trade-marks, as a system judicially recognized and enforced, is of modern growth in England; so much so that Lord Hardwicke, who lived not so long ago but that his decisions are still frequently quoted in the Courts and in text-books, appears to have felt unable to grant an injunction against the imitation of trade-marks, partly on the ground that by so doing he would seem to countenance the exploded and unjust system of monopolies. That this scruple arose from a confusion of ideas, there can, we think, be little doubt; and we quite agree with Mr. Adams in the opinion that, so far from being censurable on this ground, the protection of trade-marks is not even open to the objections which may be urged against the maintenance of patent rights. It may very well be a hindrance to trade and general prosperity to prevent all except the inventor and those licensed by him from dealing in a particular article; but it is quite another thing to allow A to fix upon some arbitrary sign or mark for distinguishing those articles of a particular kind which are sold by him, and to prevent C, D, and E from using the same sign or mark, while dealing, as they are at perfect liberty to do, in the same kind of article. Mr. Adams clearly points out this difference, and it needs little argument to show that, if A considers that he has acquired a reputation for the purity or excellence of his wares, it is both convenient and just that he should be allowed to guarantee them by some distinguishing word or symbol, which other dealers (words and symbols being unlimited in number) may be debarred from using without any injustice or hardship. It is not surprising, since this branch of law is so new, that the works which treat of it are somewhat scarce. There are, in our law libraries, plenty of text-books on patent and copyright law, and the former, no doubt, contain incidental allusion to the subject of trade-marks; but we cannot remember having met with any work exclusively devoted to trade-marks published before last year. As if, however, to make up for the past, last year was prolific in such works, having given birth not only to the little book now under consideration, but to another small book by Messrs.



Ludlow and Jenkyns, and to a voluminous work by Mr. Browne, an advocate of the American Bar.

There is no subject, perhaps, in which the Courts have more necessity for the exercise of a sound discretion than that of trade-marks, for it is a branch of jurisprudence on which very few positive rules can be laid down. It is easy for an interloper to avoid using an exact copy of a well-known mark, and yet to deceive the public and injure the established trader. In such cases the Courts will interfere, though there be no absolute counterpart or literal infringement of the mark. An illustrative case recently occurred in which a milliner painted the name "Agnes Ellis" on his shop front in Regent Street; and this, by reason of its similarity to "Elise," the *nom de guerre* of a well-known milliner in the same locality, together with a studied imitation of style in the shop front, was held to be an infringement; an injunction being refused only on the ground of delay. Similarly, "Steelpen's blue black," on the label of an ink bottle, printed white on a blue ground, was held to be a colourable imitation of "Stephens' blue black," printed in a similar manner. On the other hand, when W. H. Burgess the son opened a shop for fish-sauce and pickles immediately opposite the shop of W. H. Burgess the father, an injunction was refused, and the Lord Justice Knight Bruce, whose humorous appreciation of the comic side of a case is so well remembered by every Chancery practitioner, laid down that "all the Queen's subjects have a right if they will to manufacture and sell pickles and sauces, and not the less so that their fathers have done so before them; all the Queen's subjects have a right to sell them in their own name, and not the less so that they bear the same name as their father." The comparison of these cases will show that, although equity will help an owner of a trade against many things which do not amount to an actual copy, it will not go the length of giving him an exclusive right to sell an article under his own name, as against another person *bond fide* possessing and using the same name. The owner is limited also, very properly, in some other directions. For instance, he may not claim the use of his mark for goods of all kinds and descriptions, but must use it for some definite description of goods. Again, his mark must be definite; and he cannot, for instance, claim a lion or eagle as his mark, and use the definition to include all lions or eagles, as the case may be, in every description of attitude. Mr. Adams gives a careful and lucid *résumé* of the law on trade-marks, showing what is and what is not, an infringement, and what are the appropriate remedies. Considering the proportions which the law of trade-marks has now assumed, we are a little surprised at the small number of cases cited; but perhaps Mr. Adams has his reasons. The Appendix consists of the "Merchandise Marks Act, 1862"; to which might have been added those portions of the Customs Acts which render goods liable to forfeiture on importation if they bear an English manufacturer's name or mark.

PROF. HADLEY.

*Essays, Philological and Critical.* Selected from the Papers of James Hadley, LL.D. (Macmillan & Co.)

We venture to say that all scholars who read these Essays will share our feeling of regret for the untimely death of their author. Many Englishmen may make their first acquaintance with him through this volume. Indeed, the good work done in America is far too little known among us; the best American scholars show a truly German industry and width both of reading and speculation, while their practical sense keeps their writings within a reasonable compass. In receptivity and enthusiasm for a wider learning, American scholars stand before English; and few members of our universities could have produced work so varied and yet so sound as is contained in these essays. They are marked by a genuine erudition, and a thorough knowledge of all that has been written on their several subjects, to which not one in ten of our lecturers could make any claim; but still more striking is the good judgment which they show, and their conspicuous fairness. Rarely have we read a book which gives us so high a conception of the writer's whole nature; the verdicts are clear and well balanced: and there is not a line of unfair, or even unkindly, criticism. Prof. Whitney has acted wisely in giving these Essays to the world just as they stand. As he himself says, some of them now need correction in details: the series commences as far back as 1849, though the most important have appeared in the last ten years; but all may be read with profit, both because they are valuable summaries of facts, and because they exhibit so good and honest a method; in this respect they remind us of Buttmann's work, although the questions discussed are very different.

James Hadley was for more than twenty years Professor of Greek at Yale College, and he died in his fifty-second year. These Essays do not seem to have had any necessary connexion with his work as Professor; they were mostly presented to different learned Societies, and some of them have already appeared in Transactions, or elsewhere. The majority are on questions of Greek, which need for their settlement a sound knowledge of comparative philology: to which subject a few others are specially devoted; and another group deals with the history of the English language; then a few miscellanea close the volume. One of the best of the first division ("On the Nature and Theory of the Greek Accent") was written in 1869, and appeared in a German translation, in the fifth volume of Curtius's *Studien*. Into the complex question of the relation of ictus, accent, and quantity in Greek verse, the writer does not here enter; the previous essay on Greek rhythm may be recommended to all who are thoroughly skilled in the theory of music. Here he assumes (a point on which the best authorities are agreed) that accents indicated the different pitch of different syllables, not difference in stress of utterance. This is, of course, compatible with the view (which we take to be the true one) that the regulating principle of Greek rhythm was ictus; with which accent and quantity sometimes, though very rarely, coincided; the usual divergence between them

prevented the monotony which would have arisen if accent and ictus had fallen regularly on the same syllables, and those syllables long ones. Prof. Hadley then postulates the existence of a middle accent (*μέτρι προσφώνια*), for which (as he says) there is sufficient evidence in the pages of the grammarians, though their testimony is diverse. He then, in substantial agreement with Misteli (*Zeitsch.* vol. xvii.), assumes that this middle accent always followed an acute, and was also heard as the last half of a circumflex. For this there is no evidence except the analogy of Sanskrit, and except the *a priori* probability that the pitch of the voice should be lowered, not all at once, but through a middle tone, which is believed on other evidence to have existed. Prof. Hadley then shows at length that this hypothesis explains all the apparently arbitrary and unconnected rules of Greek accentuation, and unless it can be shown that any other (which we do not believe) will satisfy them better, his theory is entitled to be considered provisionally true. Everything points to a great original freedom of the accent among Indo-European peoples; it could fall at the beginning of a word of even six or seven syllables, as it does in Sanskrit. This freedom was restricted by different peoples in different ways. The Graeco-Italians seem to have disliked a cadence in which the high and middle tone were followed by more than one low tone; they were unwilling to have a word ending with a succession of low tones, which (as with us) tend to obscure the concluding syllables. Next the Greeks, after their separation from the Italians, preferred that this one low tone should be a short one; consequently they developed a concluding cadence, consisting of high tone, middle tone, short low tone; except in words where the high accent originally fell on the last syllable (*ἀγαθός*) or the last but one (*γεῖσθαι*); here the desire for this special cadence did not (except in the Æolic) affect the primary vigour of the accentual system. We have not time to point out at length (as Prof. Hadley does) how this hypothesis meets the facts of the case—anyone can verify this for himself. He further shows how the Latins, when left to themselves, adopted a different restriction from the Greek one; they would not allow a low tone to be preceded by a middle tone, which occupied the whole of a long syllable; so that their cadence became regularly high tone, short middle tone, low tone; and to secure this cadence they submitted to much more monotony than the Greeks.

In an excellent article on Bekker's digammated Homer, the critic evinces the rare power of judging his author by the author's standard, not by one imposed from without. He shows Bekker to be guilty, on his own principles, both in excess and defect, more especially in his treatment of the digamma in reduplicated verbs. But being a comparative philologist as well as a Greek scholar, he knows that many of Bekker's digammated words are wrong on other grounds, *e.g.*, that there is no warrant for forms like *ῥέκαστος*. Yet he does not recommend the insertion, even in an edition on Bekker's principle, of *y* or *s* where such were the missing letters; for example, he would not write *γῶς* for *ὄς* to cover a hiatus, or *σέκαστος* for *ἑκαστος*, for the perfectly sound reason that in these words the approach

to uniformity is much less than in the case, *e. g.*, of ἀνάξ. Ahrens has shown that the cases where ἀνάξ cannot be read in the Iliad are only 7½ per cent.; and for ἐργον, ἰδελν, οἶκος, οἶρος, &c., the percentage of unconfusable cases is much the same. But the cases where ἑκαστός must begin with a vowel amount to 25 per cent., a number sufficiently large to make us feel doubtful whether the *s* was really heard when the Iliad was composed, or whether the final open vowels in the other seventy-five cases are not to be explained by recognized rules of Homeric hiatus.

In another essay Prof. Hadley discusses the propriety of deriving all the Greek uses of the genitive from the ablative, according to Kühner's theory. That an ablative has been lost in Greek is certain from the analogy of the cognate languages. It is no longer possible for any one to hold that the ablative was a development of the Latin and never known in Greece. But Kühner made almost as great a blunder in supposing that every use of the Greek genitive must be explained by an original sense of "from." All that we are justified in saying is, that ablative uses have been superadded in Greek to those of the genitive, which are found in Greek as well as elsewhere. It is right, *e. g.*, to regard the use of the genitive after comparatives as derived from the ablative, because the ablative has this function both in Latin and in Sanskrit; but other uses of the cases, *e. g.*, that of possession, are certainly purely genitive—a case, by the way, which we hold to be of later origin than the rest (though certainly Indo-European), and different from most of them in not being local in its origin. It is somewhat strange that Prof. Hadley says, in reference to Kühner's view, that "we ought rather to reverse the process, and shew how the ablative use can be explained from those of the proper genitive." This is inconsistent with the true explanation, which he elsewhere gives, *viz.*, the confusion of the cases, for which confusion he attempts to account by their running into the same form, owing to Greek laws of euphony; this, indeed, was Bopp's conjecture; but it is hardly supported by the analogy of other languages.

The essay with which we can least agree is that on the uses of the Latin subjunctive. Prof. Hadley derives all these from a primary optative sense. That the formative element in the Latin subjunctive and Greek optative was the same is undoubted; but it is surely equally certain that "wish" was not the primary sense of the Greek optative; it was supposed to be so by grammarians, who found that in Attic Greek the optative in the direct sentence had hardly any other use, and, therefore, assumed that this was the basis of all the others, and gave the mood its name accordingly. This is to begin at the wrong end. We must try to explain the moods by their freer uses in the oldest Greek, uses which were afterwards restricted by the growth of a written literature. Surely Homeric syntax teaches us that the optative originally had senses far wider and more general than that of "wishing." As the subjunctive differed from the indicative by stating a conception instead of a fact, so the optative differed from the subjunctive by giving greater remoteness and uncertainty to the conception. If the suffix was primarily a pronominal root—a far more probable supposition than that which makes it verbal—the

vagueness of the suffix corresponds with the vagueness of the original meaning.

We have left ourselves too little space to deal with the essays on English philology as fully as they deserve. That on the 'English Possessive Case' is an exposure of the theory that *s* was an abbreviation of *his*; it is so thorough, that it reminds us of Sir Cornwall Lewis on 'Early Roman History'; it deals blow after blow with the steadiness of a steam-engine, as persistently as if the poor little theory had not been crushed out of all shape by the first stroke. There is a friendly review of the first part of Mr. A. J. Ellis's 'Early English Pronunciation,' but the full significance of that really great work had not then become apparent. More important is an elaborate inquiry into the variation of quantity in English vowels since the thirteenth century, based upon a rigorous study of the Ormulum. Orm, as is well known, had a spelling of his own, which has proved very serviceable to philologists; he regularly doubled every consonant which followed a short vowel, so that we can tell at a glance which quantities have changed since his day, and generally estimate the rate of change from the Anglo-Saxon period. Prof. Hadley has classified these changes with great care, showing which are due to combination of consonants, such as *ld*, *mb*, *nd*, *ng*; which lengthenings have been caused by *l*, and which by *r*, more especially after that sound changed, as it has done in so many words, from being a full consonant into the *r*-glide, *i. e.*, the sound of *r* in *fire*.

Among the remaining essays is a review of Mr. Tennyson's 'Princess,' written in 1849, which is a sensible defence of the poem, but nothing more. An article on 'Hebrew Chronology' shows the author's breadth of learning, and is, indeed, remarkably good; it accounts for the discrepancy between the Hebrew and the Septuagint, as to the number of years which elapsed between the Exodus and the building of the Temple—one giving 480 years, the other 440—by the extremely probable suggestion that one number represents 12, the other 11, generations of 40 years each; and he shows the extraordinary frequency with which this number occurs in the chronology of the Book of Judges. We cannot now do justice to the arguments, which are many and condensed; we can only draw attention to the fairness of mind with which the writer points out, in conclusion, what is hypothetical in them. An article on 'The Language of Palestine at the Time of Christ' gives an exhaustive summary of the arguments, both for Greek and Aramaic.

We must notice, in conclusion, eight short papers which Prof. Whitney has done well to publish, though they were clearly never meant for publication; he tells us that he has selected them out of about 150 which remain. These are decisions of college class-disputations over which he was called to preside. Though short, and by no means exhaustive, they can hardly be called slight, for they are full of matter, and show pleasantly the wide range of the writer's reading and thinking. Their variety will appear from the titles of the last two: 'Can Immortality be shown from the Light of Nature?'—'Is an Exclusively Vegetable Diet Advantageous?' One of the best is on the question, whether Europe is tending to Republicanism. Prof. Hadley thought (in 1852)

that it was, though he could not say how soon, or whether the wheel might not turn back again. As to England he had no doubt; it was only a question of time.

We close the book with a sincere wish that we could have known its author. There must have been much to learn from him.

#### CHINA.

*Illustrations of China and its People.* A Series of Two Hundred Photographs, with Letter-press descriptive of the Place and People Represented. By J. Thomson. In Four Volumes. Vol. III. (Low & Co.)

NINGPO, Shanghai, and the Yang-tze Kiang furnish the materials for the present volume of Mr. Thomson's work. Probably, no part of China affords so good an opportunity for the exercise of photography as does the tract of country thus indicated. It includes cities and districts which are not only famous in the history of China, but which have been known for centuries to Europeans through the writings of Marco Polo, Ibn Batuta, and other mediæval travellers,—it includes ports, which have occupied the foremost positions in foreign trade since the conclusion of the treaties of 1842,—it includes the provinces renowned as the scenes of the Taeping rebellion, and within its limits is some of the finest river scenery to be met with in China or in any other part of the world.

As a frontispiece to each of his volumes, Mr. Thomson has chosen either the portrait of some well-known Chinese statesman, or a scene which points to something distinctive in Chinese life. In the one before us the first photograph is that of a Temple at Ningpo, dedicated to the Queen of Heaven, where the meetings of the Fukien Club or Guild are periodically held. As one of the finest specimens of temple architecture in the Empire, this temple would always be an object of curiosity; but the recent discussions on the proceedings of the native guilds, both in China and Japan, give to it additional interest. The Chinese are as a people eminently clannish, and the wide differences which exist between the dialects of the various provinces, and even of neighbouring districts, cause visitors at all the cities and ports to form associations among themselves for social and mercantile meetings. The nature of these clubs naturally varies with the places at which they are established. At Peking, for instance, they perform the double functions of friendly societies and of social clubs; but the Temple of the Queen of Heaven at Ningpo is devoted to far more business-like operations. There are settled the prices at which every article of import and export from and to Fukien is admitted into the market, and without the sanction of this conclave no transaction in regard to either can hope to stand for a moment. By the power which loyal combination, together with strict secrecy, gives, these guilds have the markets entirely within their control; and they naturally, therefore, exercise a powerful influence over the concerns of the foreign merchants, who, however, live in complete ignorance of their machinations, for so wide is the gulf which separates the Chinese from the foreign merchant that the native compradores, or go-betweens, are able, when it



suits their purpose, to mystify both parties with reference to the dealings of each other.

The scenery in the neighbourhood of Ningpo is renowned throughout the Empire for its loveliness, and some idea of its nature may be gathered from the photographs Mr. Thomson gives us of the district known to Europeans as the Snowy Valley. In the letter-press which accompanies them, he thus describes his impression of the scenes which his camera has depicted:—

"The azaleas, for which the place is celebrated, were in full bloom, mantling the hills and valleys with rosy hues, and throwing out their blossoms in clusters of surpassing brilliancy against the deep green foliage which binds the edges of the path. The mountains in many places were thickly wooded, while jagged rocks from amid the folds of the foliage shot up their bold cliffs in striking contrast. But it was just before reaching the richly-tilled lands of the monastery that we came across the finest scene. Here, as we looked back from the altitude of about 1,500 feet, the eye wandered over an endless multitude of hills. A single cloud rested on a distant summit as if to watch the windings of a stream which ran, wrapt in the glory of the evening sun, like a belt of bright gold, dividing the valleys and girdling the far-off mountain sides. As the sun declined, the hill-tops seemed to melt and merge into the fiery clouds, deep shadows shot across the path swallowing up the woody chasms and warning us that night was near at hand."

From Ningpo Mr. Thomson passes to Shanghai, and from thence up that gigantic river, the Yang-tze Kiang, which, taking its rise in the mountains of Thibet, traverses the breadth of the Empire through the gorges of Szechuan and Hoopoh, and the plains of Kiangsoo, until it empties itself in the Eastern Sea. Nanking, Hankow, and other cities which line its banks, make most interesting pictures, and some of the photographs of the natives, notably a street group at Kinkiang and some prisoners at Shanghai, are most happily chosen. By beginning in the better-known parts of the Empire, and from thence taking his readers with him into those districts which are less generally frequented by Europeans, Mr. Thomson has been successful in heightening the interest attaching to each succeeding volume of his work. One more has yet to appear to complete the series, which together will form a most perfect and valuable pictorial account of the maritime provinces of China, extending northwards from Hongkong to Peking, and westwards from Shanghai to the western province of Szechuan.

#### NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

*A Life's Reward.* By H. M. Lysons. 2 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

*Two Little Wooden Shoes.* By Ouida. (Chapman & Hall.)

*Trumped with the Deuce.* By J. Panton Ham. 3 vols. (Newby.)

*Once and for Ever.* By the Author of 'No Appeal.' 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

Do novels get worse and worse? or is it that continued torture from bad novels makes us more and more sensitive? We can hardly say; but when we get a book in which clergymen and officers talk like ill-mannered schoolboys; in which officers' wives sit with their hair in curl-papers at ten o'clock, burst into fits of passionate tears, and bury their faces in their aprons, and receive boxes on the ears from

their husbands, only "crying peevishly, 'Oh! John, you hurt me!'" in which people born in India are called Asiatics, and credited with the physical peculiarities of such; in which, in short, everybody is disagreeable and vulgar, without being in the least like anything ever seen in real life; we think the exceeding badness cannot be wholly a figment of the critic's over-irritated brain. Such is the general impression produced upon us by the earlier part of 'A Life's Reward'; and when a little later we find a trial for murder, in which the counsel for the defence practically taxes one of the witnesses with being, if not a principal, at least an accessory, and urges him to confess; while at the end of the book a person totally unconnected with the story, and never mentioned before, confesses himself to have been the criminal—we do not find our opinion of the book raised. Why is there not a good heavy *ad valorem* (with regard to the publishing price) tax on novels? The good ones could afford to pay it, and it would suppress the bad ones. We commend the suggestion to any future Chancellor of the Exchequer who wants a substitute for the Income Tax.

The earlier portion of Ouida's new story is, in spite of the writer's mannerisms, pleasing and interesting; but the latter part of the volume is by no means equal to the opening. Evidently, the author took at first a good deal of trouble with the character of Bébée, and with success; but afterwards, she would seem to have tired of the task, and, neglecting to trace as carefully the later developments of her heroine's mind, she has attempted to conceal the defect, by introducing wild and improbable incidents. She has bestowed much pains on the descriptions of Brussels and the neighbouring country in the first chapters; but scenery is not her forte. Her descriptions are the result of reading, not of observation, and are redolent of the atmosphere of the theatre, not of the open air. There is the usual affectation of great knowledge—how proud Ouida obviously is of knowing the Flemish name of Antwerp!—and the odd little slips which betray the hollowness of the pretension. A French artist would be amused at the high value Ouida supposes painters to set upon the pictures of Ary Scheffer. Of course, the English is often dubious: "patheticness," for instance, is an odd word. But these are minor faults; and the tale is so graceful, and the writer's power so considerable, that readers will forgive even the more serious defects we have mentioned. Upon the whole, Ouida has, in this volume, maintained the reputation she acquired by 'Pescarèl,' and, like that charming novel, 'Two Little Wooden Shoes,' is far superior to the monstrosities she used to produce.

With the exception of some Shakspearean quotations at the heads of the chapters, there is nothing to read in 'Trumped with the Deuce.' Mr. Ham's narrative records how some very vulgar people from London went to live in the country, and endeavoured to form an alliance with a baronet, who is merely an idiot. The idiot is supplanted by an elder brother who has been long supposed to be illegitimate, and the matrimonial alliance is made, not with the Barker family, but with a young relation of theirs, also of dubious birth, who was at one time in their household as a servant girl. Her sister at the same time

marries the baronet's idiot brother, so that the exclusion of the pure Barkers is complete. This is supposed to be a great blow to "Mrs. Barker, sen.," an old woman who combines meanness, pride, and ill-temper, with those Evangelical principles which we are taught by novelists of this class to regard as inseparable from such qualities. This dull and vulgar book is absolutely unredeemed by a single particle of humour.

The curate of Danbury, whose story is told in 'Once and for Ever,' certainly goes through some remarkable experiences of the eccentricities of womankind. He is a well-meaning clergyman of the ordinary type, and precisely of that colourless sort of character which is necessary to exhibit the full effect of external circumstances. He is eminently susceptible of female influence, and, accordingly, we find him deeply and unfortunately in love on two occasions. In the first case, the young widow, who has aroused his affectionate interest, partly in consequence of a romantic passage in their early life, partly because she has been the victim of a most miserable marriage, shocks him and repels his addresses by the confession that she allowed her first husband to die of an overdose of morphia, an incident which, however, makes no difference in the demand made upon our sympathies in her behalf. In the second, the charming young lady, to whom he is happily married, conceals from him the fact that she is uncertain whether her first husband, who has long deserted her, is living or dead; and when that gentleman re-appears, instantly leaves the curate and their child, and only presents herself again as a dying penitent in a High-Church Sisterhood of Mercy. One would have thought that such persistent ill-fortune would have deterred even a curate from venturing again upon a matrimonial experiment; but Mr. Norton endeavours to console himself with the hand of a lady of Scotch extraction, who is represented as passionately devoted to the bagpipes, and as possessing a commercial cousin, who habitually travels in the garb of old Gaul. This lady discovers that she does not possess his whole affection, and after sorely exercising his patience, sitting upon a garden roller in the rain to bewail her ill-requited love, and otherwise conducting herself in strange and improbable fashion, dies tragically in saving her husband's life, while they are crossing a swollen ford on horseback. This odd disjointed narrative is not without glimpses of ability, though its treatment is marred by too many rough colloquialisms, and many evidences of carelessness and ignorance. The Evangelicals, of whom we have one or two unfavourable specimens, are treated with true clerical scurrility; the pictures of school-life are coarse and unpleasant; and, we may mention as a proof of how much general information the author possesses, that the Indian mutiny is made to precede the Crimean war. On the other hand, there are some Latin verses in the book which are just tolerable; there are some rather smart observations on Darwinism and kindred topics, and certainly some minor characters which are distinctly drawn. Gresley and his wife, Mrs. Richards, and the General, are better than the hero and his ladies. Indeed, in spite of a good deal of shallow dogmatizing, the book is so far good as to lead us to regret it was not better.

## SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Long before Ollendorff published his method of learning languages, a system of learning by sentences was used in India. That was the system of Dosabhai Sorabji, who, in the Preface to his volume of Idiomatic Sentences, published at Bombay in 1843, tells us that he taught as long back as 1803. It does not much matter whether these sentences be in the form of question and answer or not, provided they go on from the short and simple to the long and difficult, and that they be grouped under heads, in order that they may be the better recollected. Perhaps it is less wearisome, and certainly much less absurd, to follow the old Pársi Munshi's plain method than to be pestering the pupil with inquiries whether he has the ass which his friend has, and making him reply that he has not got that but the one that you have. There are hundreds of sentences in Ollendorff that never could be uttered out of Bedlam, where of course it is possible that you might be told that the Frenchman's boy has not your good umbrellas, but your good scissors, and might be asked how many noses has the man. But reasonable people care nothing about the Frenchman's boy, and are quite satisfied that neither he nor any one else has more than one nose. Capt. Holroyd has, in the *Tas-hil ul Kalâm; or, Hindustani made Easy* (H. S. King & Co.), supplied a series of most useful sentences; and we are certain that there is no better way of acquiring Hindustani than by learning them carefully. Having said that the book is a good one, we should wish to make one or two suggestions. In the first place, would it not be better to use the dotted K for the Arabic Káf, rather than q, which does not truly represent any letter in Hindustani? Next we strongly advise that the first word in the volume, *Tas-hil*, be written *Tashil*, without any hyphen. It is a single word, why make two of it? Again, we cannot approve of representing *i*, followed by a vowel, as *iy* rather than *ie*, because the *y* is simply euphonic; and, if we adopt this plan, we can make no distinction between the short *i*, clearly seen in *dudhiya*, 'milk,' when written in Hindí, and the long *i*, in *Kurtián*, plural of *Kurti*. *E* and *o* are unknown sounds in Arabic; then why attempt to represent them by the Arabic system, as at page xii, where *Káf ye zer=Kí* and *Káf ye zer=Ke*. The *ye*, in the latter case, is no longer movable by *zer* alone, but by *zaber* and *zer* combined, since *á+i=e*. So with the other diphthongs; and we think it would be easier for the pupil if *Kí* were spelled *Káf ye zer*, and *Ke* were spelled *Káf, ye*. At p. 12, for "three onions" it would be more correct to say "three bunches of onions." At p. 17, for "two few" read *too few*. At p. 39 we would suggest *maktab* as the word to translate "school," rather than *madrisah*. At p. 21, "His house is next to mine" is translated by *Uská ghar mere ghar ke pás hí hai*, for which we have generally heard *Uská ghar, mere paros men hai*. At p. 39, for *awa A'zam Khán no ho read aur A'zam Khán na ho*. We object to such barbarous expressions as "mattan ka gosht" for *bher ka gosht*, and to the use of *g* for *ghain*, though that may be according to the new system. The short grammar and exercises which follow the sentences seem to us very good.

GRAMMARS for the use of beginners in any language differ, as far as we can see, only in their greater or less accuracy; the first care of every one who has attained a certain mastery over the language being to forget, as far as possible, the lists of rules and exceptions through which he once painfully struggled, and to go by his own experience. Still the scaffolding is doubtless necessary at first; and, viewed in this light, Mr. Armitage's *French Grammar* (Nutt) will probably be found as good as another. We do not suppose that beginners will trouble themselves to read the Preface; if they do, they will hardly be enlightened by such a statement as the following: "In the universal relatives we find the complement form *quel que*, distinct from the attributive *quelque que*" (the final *que* is, we take it, a misprint). But with the

Preface obscurity ceases, and the Grammar itself is well enough arranged, and accurate above the average. We think that *k* as well as *w* is an English letter which cannot be said to have any true place in French, for *kilomètre* is no more a French word than *wagon*; nor would any authority, as far as we know, be with Mr. Armitage in considering *langue* a monosyllable, except, perhaps, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which, a short time back, took a telegraph-clerk to task for treating *Impératrice* as a word of five syllables. We may also, perhaps, complain that he has given *oui*, *si*, and *si fait* as adverbs of affirmation, without explaining the distinction in their use. Nothing is such a test of practice in French conversation as the correct use of *oui* and *si*. The syntax, too, of participles with *avoir*, that constant trap even to French people, does not appear in the Grammar as we have it. Possibly it finds a place in the second part, of which Mr. Armitage speaks in his Preface as if it were already published, though it has not reached us. This is the more probable, inasmuch as the part we have deals almost entirely with the formation of words, and but little with their connexion; and, as far as it goes, it seems to us, on the whole, likely to be useful.

MR. GASC has sent us a *French and English Dictionary*, which contains more words than any dictionary of moderate size that we have been in the habit of using. But there its merit stops. Were the book called a vocabulary, we could praise it without reserve; but in a dictionary we look for a great many things which Mr. Gasc has omitted. His publishers are Messrs. Bell & Daldy.

THE value of M. Brachet's *Etymological Dictionary of the French Language* is so great, that we need only say that we are extremely glad that the Clarendon Press authorities have issued a translation, by Mr. Kitchin.

SOME time ago we had occasion to speak favourably of Mr. Stewart's *First Greek Course*, published by Messrs. Oliver & Boyd. The same firm send us a *First Latin Course*, by Dr. Ogilvie, which is, however, quite behind the scholarship of the day.

## OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

In the pleasant 'Memorials' which were given to the world shortly after his decease, Lord Cockburn wrote:—"The Whig party in Scotland had, some time before this, gained a material accession of strength by Thomas Kennedy of Dunure getting into Parliament. With great judgment, high principle, and a love of work, he was thoroughly acquainted with Scotland, and had no ambition greater than that of doing it good. And his power was considerably increased by his marriage with Romilly's daughter, which introduced him to important English connexions. He and I had often conferred on the absurdity, and the flagrant injustice, of the power still left to the presiding judge to select the jury in criminal cases; and it was settled that the correction of this evil should be his first parliamentary effort. . . . In 1821 Kennedy moved for leave to bring in a bill for the introduction of ballot. On this, the Lord Advocate circulated an authoritative rescript to the lairds to oppose the democratic measure. He suggested the very grounds to them, which cannot now be read without amazement. The reform was no sooner effected, than it was almost unanimously applauded; and there is not a single sane man by whom the old system is now defended. . . . Kennedy persevered, and in the Commons was always successful. But he failed in the Lords. However, the existing system was seen to be indefensible, and in the session of 1822 Lord Melville, who was then Scotch manager, got a bill passed giving each prisoner a few peremptory challenges, but still leaving the judge to pick. . . . This is sometimes called Lord Melville's Act; and he is certainly entitled to the praise due to him who first opposes a good measure, and then adopts it. It was Mr. Kennedy's Act in every true sense." A series of letters which were written to Mr. Kennedy by Lord Cockburn and other men

of note have been published by Mr. Ridgway. There are some interesting passages in these letters, but the greater number of them have no importance whatever, and should certainly not have been reprinted.

Thomas Grant, *First Bishop of Southwark*, by Miss Ramsay, must be added to the long, long list of biographies which are ruined by a spirit of gushing idolatry. In Miss Ramsay's eyes the Bishop was simply perfection in everything he did and everything he said. Dr. Grant was certainly an excellent man; but his life was hardly important enough to demand a volume of nearly five hundred pages, even had they been written by some one capable of discrimination. Messrs. Smith & Elder publish the book.

To the new edition of Sir T. E. Colebrooke's memoir of his father, which originally appeared in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, Messrs. Trübner have now added a new edition of Colebrooke's *Miscellaneous Essays*, superintended, with his usual care, by Prof. Cowell. Important errors are corrected, and notes added, which the progress of the knowledge of Oriental matters necessitated. To the essay on the Vedas, a complete commentary by Prof. Whitney, of Yale, is attached. The three volumes form a noble memorial to the great scholar.

We have received from Messrs. Baillière, Tindal & Cox, *Life on the Gold Coast*, by Dr. Charles Alexander Gordon, C.B. Dr. Gordon's recollections take the form of a collection of notes on various subjects connected with the Gold Coast, and contain so much information that it is to be regretted that his book was not published sooner. Carefully exact and impartial the author evidently is, and by the simplicity of his style he succeeds in attaining what should be the aim of every writer of a work like this. He almost persuades the reader that he has been by the narrator's side, and that the experiences of the latter are those of the former. A few pages are devoted to a statement of all that is known or conjectured concerning the origin and history of the Ashantees and Fantees, and are well worth perusal. We are told also something of the animal and vegetable kingdoms on the coast of Guinea, of the customs, institutions, language, and religion of the natives; but the most practically useful portion of the book is that which deals with the life and habits of Europeans in that part of the world. In illustration, Dr. Gordon relates his own experiences while employed with the expedition against Apollonia in 1848. The question of health and climate is naturally discussed at length, and we confess we rise from a perusal of the book with considerable misgivings. It has been the fashion lately to promulgate the idea that the fears at first entertained regarding the health of the troops are exaggerated; that the coast, after all, was not so bad as it was supposed to be; that much of the mortality which occurred in former years was due to imprudence and excess; that, in short, Europeans, with due precautions, might very well preserve their health during the dry season. The optimists who take this view are only partially right. Dr. Gordon asserts that "the temperate and abstemious are by no means seldom the first to succumb." The mortality caused by neglect of the ordinary rules of prudence is, he declares, "but a very small item indeed." Fifty years ago, the deaths among the white troops amounted to an appalling number, and "the physical conditions, upon which much of the sickness really depends, are the same in 1873 as they were half a century ago." With regard to sanitariums and floating hospitals, he objects to our placing much reliance upon them. Nothing short of immediate removal to England will be sufficient. We are happy to be able to say that the authorities seem to have adopted this view. Intermingled with graver matter are several amusing stories, and two or three interesting sketches of social life on the coast. In fact, this book fulfils the promise of its title, and should be read by all those anxious to realize the difficulties and perils by which



gallant countrymen serving under Sir Garnet Wolseley are now surrounded.

FROM Mr. Stanford we have received two excellent Maps, one of the railways, tramways, &c., existing in London and its suburbs, and another of those projected, the schemes of which have been deposited in the Private Bill Office. The second map also gives other proposed changes in the metropolis. Both deserve high praise.

MESSRS. SMITH & SON send us *London Railways Simplified and Explained*, a courageous but not altogether successful attempt to explain the mysteries of Clapham Junction and other puzzles which railway managers have put together of late years for the edification of the travelling public.

WE have on our table *The Prayer Book, with Scripture Proofs and Historical Notes*, by A. T. Wirgman, M.A. (Bemrose).—*Historical Course for Schools, History of Scotland*, by M. Macarthur (Macmillan).—*Maud Vivian, a Drama, and Poems*, by W. Rew (Moxon).—*Adulterations of Food*, by R. J. Atcherley, Ph.D. (Isbister).—*The Belles of Botwell Tower, a Christmas Story in Verse*, and other Poems, by F. G. Lee (Parker).—*Out of the Depths, the Story of a Woman's Life* (Ward & Lock).—*A Small Country House: a Brief Practical Discourse on the Planning of a Residence*, by R. Kerr (Murray).—*Saxe Holm's Stories* (Low).—*The Secret Trials of the Christian Life*, by G. E. Jell, M.A. (Mozley).—*Words of Hope from the Pulpit of the Temple Church*, by C. J. Vaughan, D.D. (King).—*The House that Baby Built*, by the Author of 'The Fight at Dame Europa's School' (Simpkin).—*The Luminous Unity*, by the Rev. M. E. Miller (Trübner).—*Report on the Accidents to Horses on Carriageway Pavements*, by W. Haywood (Skipper & East).—*Mission Life*, edited by the Rev. J. J. Halcobine, M.A., Vol. IV. Part II. (Gardner).—*Natur-Ethik*, by H. J. A. Koerner, 2 vols. (Hamburg, Meissner).—*Biblical Monuments*, by W. H. Rule, D.D., and J. C. Anderson (Hamilton & Adams).—*and Feriatis*, by H. Melville, edited by F. Tennyson and A. Tudor (Hall). Among New Editions we have *National Standard Course, the New Fifth and Sixth "Standard" Readers*, by J. S. Laurie (Marshall).—*The Ocean, its Tides and Currents and their Causes*, by W. L. Jordan (Longmans).—*Heraldry: Ancient and Modern*, edited and revised, with Additions, by S. T. Aveling (Warne).—*Reminiscences of the late T. A. Smith, Esq.*, by Sir John E. E. Wilmot, Bart. (Chatto & Windus).—*The Chained Bible: Scriptural Sketches, Esther and other Poems*, by the Author of 'Kimbolton Castle' (Christian Book Society).—*Verses*, by H. H. (Boston, Roberts).—*Sketches of Modern Paris*, translated from the German by F. Locock (Probst).—*Some Elements of Religion*, by H. P. Liddon, D.D. (Rivingtons).—*Poems*, by W. C. Bryant, collected and arranged by himself (King).—*The Swiss Family Robinson* (Warne).—*The Chandos Classics: The Poetical Works of Mrs. Hemans, Robinson Crusoe, and The Swiss Family Robinson*, 3 vols. (Warne).—*Best of Everything*, by the Author of 'Enquire Within' (Warne).—*Jocko, the Brazilian Ape*, adapted from the German by Madame de Chatelain (Myers).—*The Power of the Priesthood in Abolition*, by W. Cooke, M.A. (Parker).—*Confessions of a Thug*, by M. Taylor (King).—*Flowers and Festivals; or, Directions for the Floral Decorations of Churches*, by W. A. Barrett (Rivingtons).—*Yesterday, To-Day, and for Ever*, a Poem, by E. H. Bickersteth, M.A. (Rivingtons).—*A History of the Church*, by the Rev. J. M. Neale, M.A. (Mozley).—*The Treasury of Botany*, edited by J. Lind, M.D., and T. Moore, 2 vols. (Longmans).—*Persia, a Narrative of the Seventeenth Century*, by the Rev. C. B. Taylor, M.A. (Low).—*The Geometry of Conics*, by C. Taylor, M.A. (Bell & Daldy). Also the following Pamphlets: *How to Preserve Health on the Gold Coast*, by H. Macconnac, M.D. (Longmans).—*A few Thoughts on National Education and Punishments*, by the Right Hon. Sir C. Adderley, M.P. (Longmans).—*The History of France*, by M. Guizot, translated by R. Black, M.A., Vol. III. Part IV. (Low).—*Report by the Imperial Academy of Medicine, respecting the*

*Vaccinations performed in France during the Year 1867*, by G. S. Gibbs (Longmans).—*Small-Pox and Vaccination: a Letter addressed to Major Graham, Registrar-General*, by G. S. Gibbs (Darlington, Penney).—*The Organization of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers explained*, by T. Brassey, M.P. (Longmans).—*Military Education in relation to National Defence* (Mitchell).—*Notes on Field Artillery Projectiles*, by Capt. J. R. Oliver (Mitchell).—*Correspondence with the Universities Commission, addressed to the Right Hon. S. H. Walpole, M.P., and A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, M.P.*, by the Rev. R. Phelps, D.D. (Macmillan).—*Earth Sculpture and the Huttonian School of Geology*, by A. Geikie (Macmillan).—*Wages in 1873*, Address read before the Social Science Association at Norwich, by T. Brassey, M.P. (Longmans).—*Reform Club Papers, 1872-73* (Macmillan).—*Jack Brass, Emperor of England*, by R. Jefferies (Pettitt).—*Chambers's Educational Course: Standard Geography of Scotland*, by R. Anderson (Chambers).—*Four Months in North America*, by W. H. Charlton (Hexham, 'Courant' Office).—*Half-Hour Recreations in Natural History, Part I*, by A. S. Packard (Boston, Estes & Lauriat).—*Fors Clavigera*, by John Ruskin, Letter 37 (Smith & Elder).—*The Sutor Tunnel and Railway to the Comstock Lode in State of Nevada*, by A. Sutor (Stanford).—*A Shadow of the Oresteia*, by A. Towgood (Rivingtons).—*An Introductory Lecture on Classical Archaeology*, by B. Lewis, M.A. (Cambridge, University Press).—*Studies in Modern Problems, No. III. 'The Sanctity of Marriage'*, edited by the Rev. O. Shipley, M.A. (King).—*The Revelation of Saint John compared with other Apocalyptic Writings*, by the Rev. J. C. Rust, M.A. (Cambridge, Deighton & Bell).—*The Church of England: Reform or Disestablishment, which?* by one of her Presbyters (Hardwicke).—*Essay on Germs of Scepticism*, by Mrs. L. Le Bailly (Town and Country Publishing Company).—*Studies in Modern Problems, No. II. 'Abolition of the Thirty-Nine Articles'*, edited by the Rev. O. Shipley, M.A. (King).—*Feivash Parneh*, translated by F. E. Weatherly, B.A.,—*A Sermon*, by E. W. Benson, D.D. (Macmillan).—*On Missions*, by F. Max Müller, M.A. (Longmans).—*The Doctrine of Eternal Punishment vindicated*, by the Rev. Prof. Watts, D.D. (Belfast, Mullan).—*and Examen de Quelques Points de la Physiologie du Cerveau*, by D. E. Dupuy (Paris, Delahaye).

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

##### Theology.

Davies's (J. L.) Warnings against Superstition, 12mo. 2/6 swd.  
Kingley's (Rev. C.) Westminster Sermons, 8vo. 10/6 cl.  
Lancel's (W.) Representative Women of Scripture, new edit. cr. 8vo. 5/6 cl.  
St. Irenaeus's Third Book against Heresies, with Notes, &c., by H. Deane, cr. 8vo. 5/6 cl.

##### Philosophy.

Cunningham's (J.) New Theory of Knowing and Known, 5/ cl.  
Platto, by C. W. Collins (Ancient Classics), 12mo. 2/6 cl.

##### Law.

Brickwood and Croft's Election Manual, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.  
Bushby's Manual of the Practice of Election, 4th edit. 14/ cl.  
Leigh and Marchant's Guide to Election Law, 2nd edit. 12/ cl.  
Owen's (H.) Elementary Education Acts, 1870, 1873, &c., 8th edit. 12mo. 6/ cl.  
Pulbrook's (A.) Ballot Act, 1872, cr. 8vo. 2/ cl. swd.

##### Fine Art.

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#### A MISTAKEN ALLUSION TO SHAKESPEARE.

January 27, 1874.

FEW things in the history of our dramatic literature are better known to those familiar with it, or have been oftener quoted in relation to Shakespeare's earliest connexion with the stage, than the melancholy tale of Robert Greene's death, and his admonitory bequest to certain playwrights. Greene terminated a once-promising career under circumstances of the most pitiable destitution, at the house of a poor shoemaker, near Thames Street, on the 3rd of September, 1592. But for the charity of this man and his wife, the wretched poet would have perished in the streets. The last few days of his life he is said to have employed in writing a small pamphlet, entitled 'A Groat's Worth of Wit bought with a Million of Repentance,' which was published before the close of the same year by Henry Chettle. Towards the end of this pamphlet he addresses a long admonition to three of his fellow-dramatists, who, though he does not name them, are confidently asserted to be Marlowe, Lodge, and Peele. The exhortation is headed, "To those gentlemen his quondam acquaintance, that spend their wits in making plays, R. G. wisheth a better exercise, and wisdom to prevent his extremities," and contains the following interesting passages:—"... Wonder not (for with thee will I first beginne), thou famous gracer of tragedians [Marlowe is the person supposed to be addressed], that Greene, who hath said with thee like the foolle in his heart, 'There is no God,' should now give glorie unto his greatness; for penetrating is his power; his hand lyes heavy upon me, he hath spoken unto me with a voyce of thunder, and I have felt he is a God that can punish enemies, &c."

"With the I joyne young Juvenal, that byting satyry, that lastly with mee together writ a comedie. Sweet boy, might I advise thee, be advised, and get not enemies by bitter words, &c."

[I was formerly of opinion, with most writers on the subject, that the person here forewarned was Thomas Lodge. I am now in possession of evidence which disposes me to believe he could not have been.]

"And thou [there is no question but George Peele is meant] no lesse deserving then the other two, in some things rarer, in no thing inferiour, driven (as my selfe) to extreame shifts, a little have I to say to thee; and were it not an idolatrous oath, I would sweare by sweet S. George [referring to Peele's Christian name] thou art unworthy better hap, sith thou dependest on so mean a stay. Base-minded men all three of you, if by my misery yee bee not warned: for unto none of you (like me) sought those burs to cleave; those puppets, I meane, that speake from our mouths, those antics garnisht in our colours. Is it not strange that I to whome they all have bin beholding, is it not like that you to whom they all have bin beholding, shall were yee in that case that I am now, be both of them at once forsaken? Yea, trust them not: for there is an upstart crow beautified with our feathers, that, with his Tygres heart wrapt in a players hyde, supposes hee is as well able to bombast out a blanke verse as the best of you; and, being an absolute Johannes Fac-totum, is in his own conceyt, the only Shake-scene in a country..."

The words I have italicized, undoubtedly refer to Shakespeare, to whom they appear to impute the having remodelled pieces originally written by the dramatists in question, and brought them upon the stage. After more depreciation of the players, "these apes," "these painted monsters," Greene proceeds to conjure his three companions by his own miserable plight, not to indulge in irreligious oaths; to despise drunkenness; to fly lust, and to "abhor those epicures whose loose life hath made religion loathsome" to them.

From Chettle's epistle 'To the Gentlemen Readers,' prefixed to his 'Kind-Harts Dreame,' we find that Greene's expostulation gave deep offence to two of those to whom it was addressed. "About three months since," remarks the writer, "died M. Robert Greene, leaving many papers in sundry booksellers hands; among other, his 'Groatsworth of Wit,' in which a letter written to divers play-makers, is offensively by one or two of them taken; and because on the dead they cannot be avenged, they wilfully forge in their conceits a living author; and after toying it two [to] and fro, no remedy but it must light on me." . . . "With neither of them that take offence was I acquainted, and with one of them I care not if I never be: the other, whom at that time I did not so much spare as since I wish I had. . . . I am as sorry as if the original fault had been my fault, because myself have seen his demeanor no lesse civil than he excellent in the qualitie he professes; besides, divers of worship have reported his uprightness of dealing which argues his honesty, and his facetious grace in writing that approves his art."

The "one of them" for whom this apology was intended has, by general consent, been set down as Marlowe; "the other," with equal unanimity, is supposed to have been Shakespeare. That Marlowe was one of the parties who felt indignant at Greene's address, admits of no doubt. He would naturally resent the public charge of atheism, whatever his religious opinions may have been. That Shakespeare was the other party, however, has, I think, been too hastily concluded. Chettle expressly says, that Greene's letter was "written to divers play-makers," and "by one or two of them" offensively taken. Now the letter was certainly not written to Shakespeare; for so far from being one of the play-makers to whom it is addressed, he is, if the "upstart crow" prefigures him, one of those very "puppets," against whom the play-makers are particularly warned.

To my mind probabilities are much in favour of Nash being the individual designated as "young Juvenal." He took his Bachelor's Degree at Cambridge in 1585; in 1592 he was quite a young man. Dr. Farmer has noted that he was often called Juvenal by writers of the time; and we find Greene elsewhere addresses him as a "boy." To no man of the age could the term "biting satirist" be so applicable. Speaking of his intensely caustic language, Drayton says:—

I surely think  
Those words shall hardly be set down with ink,  
Shall scorch and blast so as his could where he  
Would inflict vengeance.

It must be remembered, too, that Gabriel Harvey, who took a malicious delight in exhibiting Nash as the boon companion of Greene, describes him as his fellow-writer and a young man; for there can be no hesitation in believing he is speaking, with bitter sarcasm, of Nash in the following passage:—"Alas! even his fellow-writer, a proper young man, that was principal guest at that fatal banquet of pickle-herring (I spare his name, and in some respects wish him well), came never more at him; but either would not, or happily could not, perform the duty of an affectionate and faithful friend."

I am well aware that Chettle's words—"And because on the dead they cannot be avenged, they wilfully forge in their conceits a living author; . . . I protest it was all Greeces, not mine, nor Maister Nashes, as some unjustly have affirmed,"—have been thought to militate against this theory, but I believe they can easily be reconciled with it.

If it once be established that Nash was the person indicated by "young Juvenal," there is a reasonable presumption that he was "the other" party who, with Marlowe, took offensively the allusions of Greene. We cannot but infer from his indignant denial of having any hand in that "scald trivial lying pamphlet, cald Green's 'Groatsworth of Wit,'" and of any but an ordinary acquaintance with Greene, that he was greatly annoyed at the idea of his friends believing him to have been on terms of close companionship with so depraved a character. What the profession was wherein the person in question had manifested excellence, it is impossible with our present evidence to say. But we have nothing to show why Nash, in 1592, might not have deserved the character, from "divers of worship," of a man upright in his dealings. He certainly was entitled to commendation for his "facetious grace in writing." My object at this time, however, is not to prove that Nash was denoted as "young Juvenal," or was one of the two who expressed offence at Greene's premonition. What I contend for is that Shakespeare evidently was not one of the latter.

It is possible that the recent discoveries of Mr. J. O. Halliwell, who has done far more to illustrate the life of our great poet than all the rest of his biographers put together, may throw some light even on this incident in his career.

H. STAUNTON.

#### NOTES FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Boston, January, 1874.

APART from the usual activity attending the present-giving Christmas season, the dullness in the field of literature, which I have had to remark in several previous letters, continues to prevail. Our Christmas books become every year, if possible, more gorgeous in ornament and striking devices; but little comparatively of new distinctively Christmas literature is produced. Illustrated editions of the poets, either in complete works or single poems, or selections from various poets on some especial subject, form, as they have done for years, the staple resource of the publishers at Christmas time. It is evident that the demand and taste for richly-decorated volumes of this sort—which the perplexity in which people find themselves at Christmas as to what gifts they shall select, has, no doubt, greatly stimulated, as books are very easy things to buy—have been of good service in bringing about an active rivalry in the art of illustration; an art in which we have long been behind its English practitioners. Our artists have betrayed the same deficiency which is apparent in our novelists and our painters—a want, that is to say, of breadth and universality, and a lack of the cumulative culture which betrays itself in the artistic descendants of Hogarth, Gilray, and other patriarchs of English caricature and illustration. It is becoming so evidently a paying profession to illustrate books, that probably in the course of twenty years we may be able to point to American equals of Cruikshank and Leech, with whom surely no one would think of comparing Mr. Thomas Nast, at present the most popular of American caricaturists. In other features of book decoration, too, there is a palpable improvement; and some volumes which have been issued within the past two years, in typography, paper, binding, and skilful workmanship, are not unworthy of rivalry with the best English and French productions. A favourable example of the excellence to which the American art of book-making has attained, is a work recently issued by Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, from their Riverside press, which stands high in public estimation. This is a translation of M. Charles Blanc's 'Grammar of Painting and Engraving.' It is a large volume, printed in fine large clear type, on tinted paper, and is in the main well illustrated by pertinent examples from the masters in both arts. Some of these pictures, indeed, are not good, and are the only external blemish of the volume, which as a whole, however, is certainly one of the most gratifying evidences of book-making progress which I can recall. The same firm publishes, in a scarcely less attractive

style, Mrs. Clara Erskine Clement's 'Handbook of Painters, Sculptors, Architects, and Engravers,' a companion volume to her 'Handbook of Mythological Art.' This is profusely illustrated and beautifully printed, and is said to be a trustworthy art-dictionary, though the information given is necessarily brief. It supplies a void, however, and is one of many indications of a growing general love for the arts in the United States.

Mill's 'Autobiography' has been republished here by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co., and has had a large sale, and created a great deal of comment and discussion. Much of Mill's popularity is personal, derived from the fact that he was politically a radical, and that he sympathized with, and uttered many effective words for, the Union during the civil war. The same house have re-issued Strauss's 'Old Faith and the New,' which has attracted less attention, as religious controversies in Europe seem to excite comparatively but little interest here, where there are no collisions between ecclesiasticism and politics; and they publish, in a neat volume, the autobiographical fragments of the veteran Jew composer Moscheles, whose memories of Beethoven, Chopin, and others, are of much interest to the multitude of music-loving folk. The Harpers publish the political and personal reminiscences of Mr. Maunsell B. Field, long a resident of Washington, and an intimate of politicians, and for some time a diplomatic agent abroad; his sketches are slight, but in some parts entertaining. Another recent publication of the Harpers' is Gail Hamilton's 'Twelve Miles from a Lemon,' under which peculiar title the sprightly lady gathers a series of vivacious essays, mainly descriptive of rural life and character in New England. Under the imprint of Lee & Shepard is issued 'Stories of a Grandfather about American History,' an unusually genial and graphic series of historical pictures for young people, by Mr. N. S. Dodge, who has hitherto been exclusively known as one of the pleasantest and most skilful of our magazine writers. Messrs. Lee & Shepard also issue, in 'Mr. Armington's Ward,' a novel which is pronounced, in some respects, a more artistic creation than is the average American work of fiction. Scribner & Co. have issued a collection of well-written stories by Saxé Holm, who has already appeared as a poet in whom some merit is recognized; and Osgood & Co. have published Mr. Blackburn's 'Artists and Arabs,' in a convenient duodecimo, with very prettily executed illustrations. This firm promises soon, a 'Life of Jefferson,' by Francis Parkman, whose historical works can scarcely be unfamiliar to your readers; and a 'Life of Mrs. Barbauld,' by Mrs. Ellis, which I believe, a different and somewhat fuller record than a volume, with a similar title, published in England. Since I last wrote the *Atlantic Monthly* has passed out of the hands of the firm which has so long held it, into those of Hurd & Houghton; but contrary to rumours which have been extant, this famous monthly will continue to be published in Boston, and will be, as before, in some sort, an organ of Boston literary taste and culture. The *Atlantic* was started by Messrs. Phillips & Sampson fifteen or sixteen years ago, its first editor being Mr. J. R. Lowell, the poet; and it owed, to a considerable degree, its success to Mr. F. H. Underwood, the assistant editor, the author of the excellent 'Handbook of American Literature,' which is about to be introduced into the Boston public schools as a text-book. The magazine, after a few years, passed into the hands of Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, with which firm and its successors it has remained till its recent transferment. Mr. Lowell was succeeded in its editorship by Mr. James T. Fields, a member of the publishing firm; and under him, it reached high eminence and success, Messrs. Longfellow, Dickens, Holmes, Hawthorne, Emerson, Lowell, Whipple, Agassiz, Whitier, and, if I mistake not, Thackeray having been among its contributors. Mr. Field, two years ago, relinquished the editorship to Mr. W. D. Howells, the author of 'Venetian Days' and 'A Chance Acquaintance,' who remains in charge of the *Atlantic* under the new auspices. The North

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*American Review* remains with the Osgoods, and under the charge of Prof. Henry Adams of Harvard, a younger son of Mr. Charles Francis Adams; but *Every Saturday*, the eclectic weekly, published by Osgoods, passes to Hurd & Houghton, remaining under the editorship of Mr. T. Bailey Aldrich, the poet. *Our Young Folks* has been merged in Scribner's new magazine for youths, *St. Nicholas*, which has started off with a good prospect of popularity and success.

G. M. T.

'PALMITOS.'

St. Petersburg, Jan. 22-10, 1874.

In your number of January 17, you did me the honour to take notice of my book, 'Palmitos,' and at the close of your remarks, you say that you would like very much to know what the mysterious creature was which appears at the end of the second volume. The only information I can furnish, besides that given in the text, is the fact of my having seen the creature once, during an excursion; it was a little before dusk, and near the Alto do Imperador, one of the summits belonging to the Petropolis chain of mountains. I was about ten minutes in advance of my companions, coming down the mountain, when suddenly this strange individual of the winged tribe swept by me towards a small untenanted house (although not as old as the ruin described in the novel) which stood a few steps from the path, in among the trees (for all this side of the mountain was forest), about which it hovered for a few minutes, and then disappeared. As I was only armed with a knife and a cane, I made no attempt to kill it, which otherwise would have been easy, as its motions were slow. My description in 'Palmitos' is as truthful as those drawn from memory can be; but as this occurred some nine or ten years ago, I shall not venture to maintain that the image, as to proportions, may not have been more or less altered by time, which is often wont to lessen or magnify impressions left upon the mind. A few days later, I gave an account of what I had seen to a man of science, well versed in several branches of Natural History, especially as regards Brazil; but, as far as I can remember, the creature was quite unknown to him.

Pray permit me to avail myself of the opportunity to make an observation or two on other points. The errors to which you take exception are readily acknowledged, and I only wish to state that the improper formation *dar'sn't* was a slip of the pen for which I cannot account, as I do not use it in speaking; besides, unless I am mistaken, it only occurs once, viz. in chapter xiv. In order to remove a doubt expressed in your review, as to there being Grandees in Portugal, I may add that all Dukes, Marquises, and Counts are *ipso facto* Grandees by law (January 29, 1739, and June 16, 1786); whereas, the two lower titles, Viscount and Baron, do not give their possessors that rank, except by a special grant made by the sovereign, which neither was nor is often the case. This may explain why the title of Grandee in Portugal is not so much in use as in Spain, where it is never attached to another title except by special grant; though, if I am not mistaken, all Dukes are Grandees in Spain; but I am not sure whether, in this instance, the grant is by virtue of custom or law.

FIGUERE.

THE PHENICIAN ALPHABET.

M. LENORMANT has recently issued the first part of the second volume of his important work, 'Essai sur la Propagation de l'Alphabet Phénicien,' in which he deals with that Aramaic type commonly known as Estrangelo or Syriac, which was first used in Mesopotamia, the Palmyrene variety prevailing for some time longer in Syria Proper. Its earliest form is found in the coins of a certain Mannus, King of Edessa during the time of Hadrian; but, as some of these show Palmyrene influence, it is probable that their legends ought to be considered as transitional. About the sixth century it obtained a wider expansion, being used as a vehicle for the

writing of Persian and Armenian under the Sassanian princes; while it was, still later, during the seventh and eighth centuries, carried into China by the Nestorian missionaries, and adopted by the Ugurs, the first Tatar tribe who learned to write. This adoption is the more remarkable, as it is exactly what the Greeks had done two thousand years previously, in accepting their alphabetic system from a race with whom they had no ethnic affinity. Another people in north-east Asia, the Manchus, in like manner derive their system of letters from the Syriac, though here Chinese influence greatly modified the characters, the result being several new ones of a quaint and grotesque form. Another alphabet more closely connected with Syria, is the Sabæan or Mendaite, long used by a semi-pagan population, who dwelt in southern Mesopotamia, and were for a while tolerated by the Mohammedans. Their language was unquestionably Aramaean, but, according to Renan, a wretched patois. Passing on, M. Lenormant describes the writing of Auranitis, the district of the Haurân, now so well known by the recent researches of Dr. Porter, Capt. Burton, Mr. Tyrwhitt Drake, M. Waddington, and M. De Vogüé, and shows that the inscriptions found there belong to the first century B.C. and the first century A.D. From Auranitis he proceeds to the Nabathæan coins and monuments of Petra, and to the inscribed rocks of Wady Mokatteb and of other places near Mount Sinai. These last he shows to have been cut between the second and the fifth or sixth centuries, to have been the work of pagans as well as of Christians, and to be of little value, except as a catalogue of names. He concludes this portion of his work with a sketch of the history of Arabic writings, commencing with the Oufic.

"THE NEW SHAKSPEARE SOCIETY."

THE Catholic spirit which breathes through every line of Shakspeare should animate all who desire to do honour to his genius. Is this spirit manifested in the Prospectus of the "New Shakspeare Society"? I fear not. In 1840 a "Shakspeare Society" was established, which, during its existence, published some fifty volumes illustrative of the poet's life and writings. Of the many scholars and students of Shakspeare who took part in the management of that Society, some have passed away; but there are still many among us who participated more or less actively in that good work. As I write, the names of the following gentlemen occur to me, viz. Mr. Bayle Bernard, Mr. J. P. Collier, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Forster, Mr. Halliwell, Mr. Laing, Mr. Ouyr, Mr. Oxenford, Mr. Planché, Mr. Thoms, M. Van De Weyer, and Mr. Wright. Have any of these gentlemen been invited to give the new Society the benefit of their experience. If not, why not? A satisfactory answer to this inquiry would, I believe, induce many others, as it will me, to become to the new Society, as I was to the old, A SUBSCRIBER.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

Paris, Feb. 3, 1874.

ALTHOUGH the French Academy possesses here only the relics of a reputation and a shadow of authority, the elections of Thursday last have caused a certain stir among men of letters and the reading public. The most revolutionary of peoples is at bottom the most wedded to routine, and the French petulance, which some envy and others decry, has long since been chilled. Nearly a century has passed away since the famous night of the 4th of August, 1789, and yet our titles of nobility, three-fourths of which are fictitious, have more prestige in the eyes of fools than they had in the reign of Louis the Fifteenth. Superstitions which Voltaire killed with ridicule, and which, to make assurance doubly sure, Robespierre drowned in blood, are more alive than ever. There is not a conquest of the modern spirit which is not again called in question among us, and we unlearn daily what we have taught the world. The Academy founded by Cardinal Richelieu is one of the *vieilles* which the conservative temper of the nation protects, and will long protect, against a contempt, alas! but

too well deserved. Although our honest *bourgeois* know as well as you or I that, eight or ten superior men excepted, our Immortals are nobodies or mediocrities, they none the less attach especial importance to the title of Immortal. They have kept on protesting for the last twenty years against elections in which intrigue, party spirit, commonplace, have more influence than merit or a sense of justice; yet on the morrow of the election, the Academician, be he what he may, enjoys in their eyes the privileges attaching to the *fait accompli*. And, what is still more sad to have to acknowledge, there is hardly, I may say, a French writer who has not, at one moment or other in his life, caught the academic fever, and gone and solicited the votes of twenty pedants who are his inferiors in ability. This strange malady is not spontaneous in its origin: it comes through inoculation. A writer who has been in the habit of working for his own amusement and that of others, without thinking evil,—I mean without wishing any other endorsement of his ability than the esteem of good judges and the applause of the public,—meets one fine evening, in a *salon*, somebody who is recruiting for the Academy, and who says to him, "My dear sir, why are you not one of us? My colleagues have the highest opinion of you. Only eight days ago, at the Duchesse of Carabas's, M. Guizot spoke in the highest terms of you!" He who is thus accosted defends himself. He excuses himself, modestly or haughtily, according to his temper. Dumas *fil*s, for example, repelled for a long time all advances with a very noble and very brilliant plea. "I do not see," he used to reply, "what the Academy can add to my name. Besides, it does not become a son to sit down in a chair while his father is standing." Others, who are not so proud, allege that they are overwhelmed with work; that the visits exacted are long and fatiguing; that the prospect of two, three, four successive defeats frightens them; and ask, "After all, what does the Academy do? Nothing. Not even work at the famous dictionary, which France has given up expecting."—"It is a mistake on your part," is the answer, "to feel afraid. To you the door will open. We have so many bad selections to atone for. Don't, through any fault of yours, allow a venerable, interesting, and even pleasant institution to degenerate. You do not know the Academy, nor is it possible to form an opinion about it from outside. Enter, and you will agree with us that the house is a good one." That is how a man is changed into a candidate,—a free being into a machine for mounting staircases,—a thoughtful writer into a dealer in empty phrases and worn-out compliments. Woo to him who ventures to thrust a finger into the machinery of candidature! His whole body passes through, and he comes out pressed quite flat, if he has not the courage to hew off his hand after the first deception.

If, as Dumas *fil*s saw perfectly clearly, the Academy adds nothing to those it chooses, it, on the other hand, visibly dwarfs its victims. The honest men whom it allures, only to close the door in their faces, often grow bitter, because it is a trial to find oneself placed below an intriguing fool who has plenty of interest, but also because the experience gained at these elections is full of humiliating deceptions. One loses the habit of believing the word of others. There is an academic faith which borders closely on the Punic. Théophile Gautier was born happy, but he died soured by the mortification and disgust that a long candidature entailed. He said to me, a few months before his end, "I have swallowed a full bushel of adders." Now, the Academy had not, has not, and never will have, in its ranks a writer more pure, more severe, more deliciously perfect in style than he.

Taine, whom you and all Europe value as a bold thinker and powerful writer, has just met with a defeat, all the more scandalous as he did not offer himself till things seemed certain, and he was guaranteed a majority of votes. I warned him of the snare, but he was loth to believe me; and how could it be otherwise, when eminent and

illustrious men were pledging their word for his success. His defeat is not due simply to the hatred of the entire clerical party and the dissatisfaction of two or three Republicans, but more especially to the composition of the academic body, in which humdrum and obscure professors have a majority. In opening the door to Dumas, this majority did a wonderful thing,—made a concession to public opinion which pained them greatly. To elect Taine and Dumas on the same day would have been too much. Therefore they yoked him between two university shafts, two good scholars, MM. Mézières and Caro. I have nothing to say against the successful pair. They are equally industrious, educated, and respectable,—endowed with all the mediocre qualities that flourish in our schools. They lack talent only. The one has written lengthy and learned commentaries on Shakspeare, Dante, and Petrarch; the other has, for ever so long, helped to say mass in the philosophical church of M. Victor Cousin. The Academy had crowned them over and over again, and it thought that at forty-eight they were old enough to crown the Mézières and Caros of the future. Of their style I shall say nothing, except that give the most experienced critic a page of M. Mézières and a page of M. Caro to read, and he would be unable to tell which was written by Caro and which by Mézières. All the *gauffres* from the same *gauffrier* (iron) are alike. That is no reason for despising the *gauffres* when they are sweet and flavoured with vanilla. But I hope Taine will not expose himself a second time to the risk of figuring behind the triumphal car of a professor crowned with goose-feathers after the fashion of the Carnival.

EDMOND ABOUT.

#### Literary Gossip.

A LIFE OF CHRIST, by the Rev. F. W. Farrar, D.D., Master of Marlborough College, and chaplain in ordinary to the Queen, is now in preparation, and will be shortly published, in two volumes, by Messrs. Cassell, Petter & Galpin. Each volume will contain an illustration from an original sketch, made expressly for the work, by Mr. Holman Hunt.

In our last week's number we said that the Trustees of the British Museum have resigned their patronage into the hands of the Government. This statement, we have been informed, is incorrect. However, the Trustees will, we believe, in all probability, take the step before long, and, indeed, would have done so by this time, but for the dissolution of Parliament.

THE world is fast forgetting Mrs. Barbauld, we fear; so we are glad to hear that Messrs. Bell & Sons are about to publish a little work, 'Memoir of Mrs. Barbauld, including Letters and Notices of her Family and Friends,' by her Great-Niece, Anna Letitia (Mrs.) Le Breton. The volume will contain a medallion portrait of Mrs. Barbauld.

MR. WATKISS LLOYD, whose 'History of Sicily' we reviewed just twelve months ago, is about to bring out a book called 'Fifty Years of Greek History.' These "Fifty Years" include the period between the defeat of the Persian invasion and the Peloponnesian War, the period which witnessed the rise, development, and perfection of Greek art. The book is intended to give an account of the rise and development of Greek architecture, sculpture and art generally. The publishers will be Messrs. Macmillan.

MR. FURNIVALL has a few more Chaucer gleanings: 1. That on the 3rd of September, 1390, the poet was robbed, at the "foile oke," of 20*l.* of the king's money, which he had, as Clerk of the Works at Westminster, &c., to pay for wages and materials. Of this sum

Richard II. forgave Chaucer the repayment, by Writ of Privy Seal of the 6th of January, 1391. 2. That Chaucer's appointment as Clerk of the Works at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, was a separate appointment from the general one at the King's Palaces at Westminster, Eltham, &c., and the Tower of London. Chaucer was appointed when the chapel was in a ruinous state, and ready to tumble down, and seems to have done nothing to it during two years, except buy some stone for future repairs, and pay a few men to unload them. It is possible that this neglect may have led to the loss of his office. 3. In May and October, 1390 (or between June, 1389, June, 1391), Chaucer must have superintended the putting up of scaffolds for Richard II. and his Queen to see the jousts in Smithfield, as he paid 8*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* for the work. His own wages were two shillings a day, the master carpenter's being one shilling. 4. Mr. Furnivall has also found in the City Hustings Rolls three additional purchase deeds of Richard Chaucer, the poet's grandfather.

THE Pedigrees of the County Families of Yorkshire will shortly be published, compiled by Mr. Joseph Foster, who recently issued a volume of Lancashire Pedigrees. The work will occupy two large quarto volumes, the first of which is devoted to the families in the West Riding of the county, and this, we believe, will be ready immediately. In the compilation, Mr. Foster has had the assistance of the Rev. C. B. Norcliffe of York, Mr. Charles Jackson of Balby, Dr. Sykes of Doncaster, and Mr. Skaife of York.

IN Mr. Freeman's "Historical Series for Schools" the 'History of Germany' will be the next to appear, and will be immediately followed by the 'History of America.' The German history is by Mr. James Sime, a young writer who has resided several years in Germany, and has not only had Mr. Freeman's general supervision, but has been revised in detail by Prof. A. W. Ward. The 'History of the United States of America' has been written by Mr. J. A. Doyle, Fellow of All Souls', Oxford, who obtained at Oxford the Arnold Prize for an essay 'On the English Colonies of America before the War of Independence.'

GENERAL DI CESNOLA, who has returned to Cyprus, and who had resumed his excavations, has found a sarcophagus at Golgos, a Cypriote inscription, and some glass vases. One of these has, in relief, the name of the maker Mege, ΜΕΓΗC ΕΠΙΟΗCΕΝ, and the curious formula ΜΝΗCΘΗ Ο ΑΓΟΡΑΣΑΣ, "Let the buyer remember." The form of the Σ is C. A vase, with a Phœnician inscription giving the name of its possessor, has also been found.

THE Duke of Argyll's 'Reign of Law' is about to appear in a Norse dress, by the Fröken Augusta Rudmose of Ferslev—a young Danish lady. Dr. Robert Brown's 'Races of Mankind' is also to receive the double honour of translation into the Danish and Magyar languages.

MR. W. R. S. RALSTON will deliver a course of lectures at Oxford, during the present term, 'On Early Russian History.'

THE new novel by Auerbach, which has been expected for some time, is at last announced to be published in March. The title will be 'Waldfried, a Family History.'

THE publication of Dr. Schliemann's Report on the excavations on the site of Troy, which was delayed on account of the difficulty of printing the numerous photographs, is now fixed for an early day. It will consist of an octavo volume of text, and an atlas of 218 photographs. A French edition is promised in March.

THE article 'Heer's Primeval Life in Switzerland,' in the current number of the *Edinburgh Review*, is from the pen of Mr. J. R. Leifchild.

THE forthcoming Tenth Report of the Early English Text Society's Committee reviews the Society's work during its first decade, sketches the second ten years' work, and says that a third or fourth decade, supposing the Society's income keeps up to its present level of nearly a thousand a year, will finish the Society's work. During its first ten years, the Early English Text Society has spent 8,700*l.* in printing some 17,000 pages of Texts, extending from about 870 A.D. to 1619, and including the most valuable Alfredian, Semi-Saxon (or specially Transition), and early dialectal works yet published, as well as all the chief early Romances, books on Manners and Customs, on Social History, Theology, &c. The Society has led to the formation of six other Societies, publishing works of our middle period, or illustrating our dialects and early manuscripts. It has also caused the production of the best English grammar and early text-books. The Committee assert that "it can be truly said that no other Society like ours has ever been able to do so much for the history of English as our Early English Text Society has."

AT the sale of the library of M. Dancosine, which is to commence in Paris on the 9th inst., and is to last twelve days, a great many rare and valuable books are to be disposed of. We may mention among them, A. Lefournier, 'La Deuration d'Humaine Nature,' Paris, 1530, 8vo.; Vicentino, 'L. Regolo da Imparari Scrivere,' Venetia, 1533, 4to.; 'Les cinq Livres des Odes de Q. Horace Flaccus,' traduits en Verz François par J. Mondot, Paris, 1579, 8vo.; 'Contes de La Fontaine,' édition des fermiers généraux, bound by Derome, 2 vols., 8vo. Paris, 1762; 'Theseus de Coulogne,' Paris, s. d., 4to.; R. Gaguini de gestis Francorum, Paris, 1497, 4to.; A. Bouchard, 'Chroniques d'Angleterre et Bretagne,' Paris, 1531, folio; Hucboldi, 'De Laude Calvorum,' a poem, each word of which begins with the letter "C," &c.; and a number of books relating to the North of France and South of Belgium.

A HISTORY OF BALTIMORE, U.S., has, we learn from the *Publishers' Weekly*, been compiled by a Mr. J. T. Scharff.

THE New York *Nation* informs us of the death, in his fifty-fourth year, of Mr. C. Astor Bristed, who was known in this country by his amusing book, 'Five Years in an English University,' of which a new edition appeared last year. He contributed largely, under the pseudonym of "Carl Benson," to American magazines and newspapers. The *Nation* remarks:—

"To the end of his days, he was as ready to send to the *Times* or the *Evening Post* a letter about the rude impoliteness of his fellow-citizens, the intellectual insufficiency of a popular

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statesman, the horribleness of the American cuisine, as ever Mr. Cooper was ready to bring an action at law against a book critic for charging him with malice against certain of his countrymen. . . . His topics were multifarious: Whether there is any English rhyme for 'Dieppe'; what is Plato's true place among philosophers—is it not a low one? the correct pedigree of a certain race-horse; a reason why the French use small-swords in duelling and not pistols; an explication of a dubious passage in Lucretius; an anecdote of Lola Montez; a reason why it is probable that Dr. Burdell was killed by a woman and not by a man; the difference between New York society in 1873 and in the days when Amity Street was the centre of fashion; the principles of Latin prosody; why when two vehicles meet in a New York street each driver bears to the right and not, as in England, to the left; the causes of the early decay of American women; Grote as a historian; the stupidity of the 'Aquarians' (people who approve of prohibitory laws about drinking); the oddity of the fact that once all the champagne in New York used to be 'Roederer' and at another time 'Widow Clicquot,' to the entire exclusion of 'Roederer'; the fallacy of the 'noscutur-a-socii' maxim (illustrated by a diagram); the real distinction between Philadelphia society and that of Baltimore on one hand and that of Boston on the other," &c.

THE author of a novel called 'Tower Hallowdeane,' that we noticed three weeks ago, complains that in a quotation which we made from his book, the word "nurse" was printed "reverse." This, in the case of an ordinary writer, would be a serious error, but the passage is so nonsensical that in it the one word really does quite as well as the other.

# SCIENCE

*Man and Apes.* By St. George Mivart. (Hardwicke.)

THE study of the correct classification of animals and plants may be reckoned among the highest efforts of the working biologist, and great credit is due to those who throw any new light upon its principles or its details. The difficulty of the subject is rendered evident by the fact that a considerable proportion of its literature shows crudeness of thought and want of a thorough knowledge of the ends to be attained; many mixing up in their argument without appearing to recognize the existence of the mixture, two sets of phenomena which, when more fully discussed, are found to arise from entirely different causes, and lead to divergent results. In the work before us this imperfection is frequently apparent.

On evolutionary principles, a true classification of any family, order, or class of living animals, means nothing more or less than an accurate placing of the genera, families or orders referred to, in a form which represents the correct relative positions of those divisions, as the present generation of an hereditary line of descent in which the detailed data of the pedigree would, but for the imperfection of the geological record, be filled up by fossil forms. The lines of descent must have been as immutable as are those of the best-known family in the British Peerage, and that they are not as well known is only the result of the incompleteness of our knowledge, and our incapacity for forming correct generalizations from a limited number of facts.

It is in the manner of employing the methods at our disposal for tracing lines of heredity

that we differ from Mr. Mivart. In the case of the kinship of the gorilla and man, this author, in the work before us, introduces to our notice a large number of anatomical points, several of them made known by his own assiduous labours; nevertheless, we cannot help feeling disposed to value differently from himself the relative importance of many that are brought forward and laid stress on.

Similarity in fundamental structure, a corresponding degree of elaboration of organization, and an employment of a single type of organ for different ends, are amongst the most significant points to be looked for in determining intimacies of relationship amongst living beings. With these as our guide, we place man among the primates or monkeys; with the old-world or catarrhine rather than with the new-world or platyrrhine monkeys; and with the latisternal apes or anthropomorphæ, rather than with the baboons and macaques. With respect to this last point, it may be worth while to recapitulate the most important facts on which this opinion has been founded, in which the highest apes agree, and differ from all other monkeys. The most important of these common characters are the possession of a broad and flat sternum, a vermiform appendix to the cæcum of the intestine, a remarkably simple liver (except in the gorilla) and no tail. These, in combination with other less important characters, make it evident that man was differentiated off from the primates after the peculiarities which characterize the anthropomorpha or latisternal apes had been developed in their ancestor, and consequently man must have a nearer blood relation to each of these, his distant cousins, than to any of the lower monkeys. This fact but few zoologists are prepared to deny, Mr. Mivart himself accepting it. Such, however, being the case, we think that there is much in Mr. Mivart's work which has but little real bearing on the question at issue, and which only tends to encumber the argument as well as confuse the minds of his readers.

Man having been determined to be an anthropoid ape, what conceivable good is there in comparing his frame piece by piece with those of other animals, which the statement itself indicates are more distantly related to him? What classificational value can accrue from the knowledge that in some one or two points he most resembles the slow loris or the short-tailed indris? Is he any nearer the half-ape *hepalemur* than to *lemur* itself because in the former of these two the canine teeth are not developed to the same extent as in the latter? Not in the least. The diet of *hepalemur*, amongst the half-apes, is associated with a peculiarity in the dentition which agrees with that of man in some respects; therefore a similar force has acted on both the lines of descent, producing a similar conformation, but no hereditary associations. A similar method of argument would make it necessary to bring all the blacksmiths in the kingdom into one family because of the similar development of their arms, and the ballet-dancers into another from the size of their *gastrocnemii*; however, this would not in reality give the least hint as to the true blood relationships of the individuals of the professions in question.

For these reasons it is, therefore, apparent that when Mr. Mivart enters into an elaborate comparison of the different structures in man

and the lower monkeys, he goes over much ground which can lead to but imperfect results. He repeats an exactly similar process among the anthropomorphæ themselves, bringing out the points of similarity with the gibbons, which are certainly the lowest and furthest removed from man.

As to which is the most anthropoid of the apes, many will now agree with our author in considering that the gorilla differs from man as much at least as any of its congeners; and though it is not so stated, the balance of evidence seems strongly in favour of the higher position of the orang, that comparatively smooth-skinned, sedate and melancholy mimic of humanity, whose struggle for existence has been so slight as not to call for any extra development of cerebral capacity, and has caused it to remain the dumb and illiterate creature that it is found to be.

*A Course of Analytical Chemistry.* By William W. Pink and George E. Webster. (Lockwood & Co.)

THIS little work embraces qualitative and quantitative analysis. One of the authors is a practical chemist, and the other a lecturer on metallurgy. They should, therefore, be fitted for the task they have undertaken, and they certainly have produced a book well adapted to the requirements of students who intend to subject themselves to the examination of the Department of Science and Art. The principles of "modern chemistry," as distinguished from the chemistry of a few years since, is an absolutely necessary branch of knowledge to the young chemist who desires to secure the certificate of that Department. To many students the notation used in the College of Chemistry is unintelligible, therefore the authors of this "Course" have explained the system in the Introduction to this work. They use the most recent atomic weights,—the metric units of mass and volume,—the most recent nomenclature,—and the approved constitutional formulæ. Indeed, the formulæ of re-agents are, in all cases, followed by both their old and their modern names. Analysis does not admit of much originality of treatment; but the clear explanations, and the systematic arrangement of this work, recommend it as an excellent substitute for more elaborate and expensive volumes.

*Outlines of Natural Philosophy.* By Bentham Simpson. (Collins, Sons & Co.)

THIS book has been written with a considerable amount of care by a "science teacher," who evidently possesses a fair share of accurate knowledge of the physical sciences. Arguing that the natural thirst of the youthful mind for knowledge is equally important with the nutrition of their bodies, and that every effort should be made to satisfy it, our author has attempted to bring his explanations of the more important physical phenomena down to the level of the ordinary understanding of the young student. In most instances he has succeeded in doing so, and he has, therefore, produced a small book, out of which a large amount of useful knowledge may be acquired. It must not be supposed, from these remarks, that these "Outlines" are very rudimentary. They are not so; they are "adapted for upper classes in Elementary and Middle Class Schools"; but the essential principles of Natural Philosophy are, wherever they admit of it, explained with a clearness which will render them easily intelligible to a thoughtful child. At the same time the book is well adapted to supply the intellectual wants of the more advanced student.

# GEOLOGICAL NOTES.

IN the Report of the "Mining Surveyors and Registrars for Victoria," for the quarter ending September, 1873, Baron Ferd. Von Mueller describes some new vegetable fossils found in the

aniferous drifts of Nintingbool, Victoria, by J. Lynch, Esq. The *Odontocaryon Macgregori*, after the Hon. James Macgregor of the Department of Mines, was found at the depth of 150 feet. It is evidently the fruit and seed of a large evergreen tree. The only specimen yet discovered is nearly 1½ inch long, and slightly exceeds 1 inch in diameter. Baron Von Mueller has "not ventured to refer this fossil to any natural order, being unaware of any existing or extinct genus to which it bears really close resemblance." The other fossils are named *Conchotheca* and *C. rotundata*, which in their general appearance remind one of that of several *Grevillea*, but that the fruit is larger, shows a wider cavity, and is provided with a conspicuous stipes. The *Grevillea* referred to are all tropical, and there are no living species now in the colony of Victoria. The *Rhytidotheca pleioclinis* also found in the lower pliocene formation of Nintingbool, is of a similar character to a fossil previously described, but "as both fossils came from the same geological formation and locality, and as they show considerable structural similarity, it was deemed advisable to keep them generically together, until we learn more of the two plants, yielding us as yet only the recorded remnants." These fossil fruits are very carefully figured in the Report referred to.

It appears to us that an important investigation has been commenced by the State geologist of Mississippi, Dr. Eugene W. Hilgard. It is an examination of the physical constituents of soils and clays, undertaken with the aid of the "Churn Elutriator," a machine for separating the silt from the clay or soil. Numerous analyses of this character are published in the *American Journal of Science and Arts* for January, and a paper by Mr. R. H. Loughridge 'On the Distribution of Soil Ingredients among the Sediments obtained in Silt Analysis.' The results obtained show that, to a certain extent, a correct idea of the value of soils and subsoils for agricultural purposes can thus be obtained; but Dr. Hilgard remarks, "The questions remaining to be determined in connexion with this subject are so numerous, and so little explored as yet, that their full elucidation might well form the work of a lifetime."

Dr. T. Sterry Hunt has communicated to the Boston Natural History Society, some account of the Decomposition of the Crystalline Rocks of the Blue Ridge. His researches had an important bearing on the much vexed question of the mode of formation of China clay or kaolin. He states that the Gneisses with hornblende and micaceous Schists, like those of the Montalban, or White Mountain series, are completely decomposed to a depth of fifty feet or more from the surface, being changed into an unctuous reddish brick clay, in the midst of which the interbedded layers of quartz are seen retaining their original positions, and showing the highly inclined attitude of the strata. In a mine at a considerable depth, feldspathic Gneiss was found completely kaolinized, and a similar decomposition of the Gneissic and Granitic rocks in Brazil is said to extend to a depth of one hundred feet. In connexion with these researches of Dr. Sterry Hunt, it may be stated that similar conditions may be observed in the immense beds of Chinese clay at Lee Moor on Dartmoor and around St. Austell in Cornwall.

We have received a collection of geological specimens to illustrate Prof. Geikie's *Geology in the "Science Primer" Series*, published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. This collection consists of twenty-two specimens of sedimentary and organic rocks, of fossils, and of igneous rocks. They are selected with much judgment, and each specimen is typical of its class. This series cannot fail of being exceedingly useful to all who are about to commence their study of geology, by the assistance of Prof. Geikie's primer. The collection, nicely arranged in a box, can be obtained of Mr. James B. Gregory, of Russell Street, Covent Garden.

At the last meeting of the Manchester Geological Society, Mr. J. Aitken exhibited some new fossil fishes from the Millstone Grit of Yorkshire, about two miles north of Hebdenbridge. These

had been discovered seven specimens of *Goniatis* and a dozen other fish remains, the most remarkable being a new species of *Acrolepis* presenting peculiar characteristics.

## SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Jan. 29.—The President in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'Contributions to the Normal and Pathological Anatomy of the Lymphatics of the Lungs,' by Dr. Klein, — and 'On the Comparative Value of certain Geological Ages (or Groups of Formations) considered as Items of Geological Time,' by Prof. A. C. Ramsay.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Jan. 29.—J. W. Jones, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—Mr. V. D. H. C. Elwes exhibited a drawing of a Roman pavement, which he had himself re-opened on his property at Roxby, Lincolnshire.—Mr. W. M. Wylie communicated a short account he had received from Dr. Keller of a bone-cave which had been found in the canton of Schaffhausen. Among the objects discovered was the drawing of a reindeer on a horn of that animal. Mr. A. W. Franks, Director, stated that he had received from Dr. Keller a drawing of this interesting object. The representations of the reindeer closely resembled what has been found in other bone-caves in other parts of Europe, and was a curious specimen of prehistoric art.—Mr. H. H. Howarth communicated a paper 'On the Historical Value of the Life of Rollo as related by Dudo of St. Quintin, and as accepted by all the historians of England.' Mr. Howarth showed that Dudo had transferred to Rollo acts and exploits which belonged to other personages, such as Guthrun and Siegfried, and that the whole history is thus a farrago of distorted events, borrowed from older annals.

MICROSCOPICAL.—Feb. 4.—Anniversary Meeting.—C. Brooke, Esq., President, in the chair.—Mr. J. S. Crisp, Esq., was elected a Fellow, and numerous donations were announced.—The Report of the Council and the Treasurer's Statement of Accounts were submitted and adopted, and the Officers and Council for the ensuing year were elected. The Annual Address to the Society was delivered by the President, in the course of which, after reference to their present position and future prospects, he gave a critical review of the most important papers brought before their notice during the year; alluded to the microscopical apparatus exhibited at the Vienna Exhibition; and concluded with obituary notices of Fellows deceased since the last Annual Meeting.—The following gentlemen were elected as Officers and Council: President, C. Brooke, M.A.; Vice-Presidents, Dr. R. Braithwaite, J. Miller, W. K. Parker, and F. H. Wenham; Treasurer, J. W. Stephenson; Secretaries, H. J. Slack and C. Stewart; Council, J. Bell, F. Crisp, Dr. W. J. Gray, J. E. Ingpen, S. J. McIntire, H. Lee, W. T. Loy, Dr. H. Lawson, H. Perigal, A. Sanders, C. Tyler, and T. C. White.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Feb. 3.—Mr. T. E. Harrison, President, in the chair.—Forty-one candidates were elected, including five Members, viz.: Messrs. J. C. Bailey, W. Bell, W. Foulis, A. Moncrieff, and M. Paterson. Thirty-six gentlemen were elected Associates, viz.: Major W. Crossman, Major-Gen. H. Y. D. Scott, Messrs. H. Barratt, H. P. Boulnois, E. B. Bright, M. Bromley, W. A. Brown, G. H. Chubb, W. Conyers, W. Cooper, C. Copland, A. L. Cousins, J. Douglas, S. J. Dunlop, J. H. Eykyn, J. E. Fisher, J. E. Hannah, C. W. E. Henslowe, R. R. P. Hickson, W. F. Howard, J. Jackson, P. T. S. Large, J. E. Lowe, J. M'Ritchie, F. G. Mann, J. Menzies, J. Penn, R. Pinchin, W. H. Roberts, W. H. Stanger, J. Strachan, L. Trench, G. A. Twynam, E. H. Vernon, P. L. Weatherhead, and C. G. Wilson. The Council had recently admitted the following candidates as Students, viz.: Messrs. H. O. Baldry, C. W. Scriven, A. H. Thompson, and H. J. Tingle.—The paper read was, 'Description of the Brighton and Hove General Gas Company's Works, Portlady, Sussex,' by Mr. J. B. Paddon.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—Feb. 2.—The Duke of Northumberland, D.C.L., President, in the chair.—The Lady Claud Hamilton, the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, the Rev. F. Braithwaite, Messrs. R. B. Faulconer, H. F. Harwood, S. H. Harwood, R. J. Taylor, and J. C. Zambra, were elected Members.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—Jan. 27.—Anniversary Meeting.—Prof. Busk, President, in the chair.—The President referred to the finances of the Institute. Although the receipts are adequate for the necessary expenditure on the present economical principles of management, they do not allow the Society to pay off more of the debt or to enlarge the scope and usefulness of the Institute. Until the indefensible secession of members early in 1873 on a purely personal question, the Institute, since its formation, had paid off the combined debts of the two old societies at the rate of 100l. a year. He appealed to the members to make a united effort to extinguish the debt of 800l. A year's income would do it. The President further announced that nearly 250l. had been promised by members present at a council meeting held that day, provided the sum of 500l. be contributed by other members of the Institute. The President then delivered the Annual Address, in which he viewed the work done during 1873 by English and foreign anthropologists. Amongst a large number of topics, he adverted at considerable length to the important contributions to craniometry by Dr. H. Von Jhering and Dr. P. Broca, criticising the respective methods employed by those distinguished anthropologists; and concluded that part of his address with the observation that the study of craniology is almost futile when applied to highly civilized, and consequently much mixed, peoples, and that its results are the more certain in proportion to the purity of race; that purity at the present time was rapidly disappearing, and with it the surest data for the determination of the problems involved in the antiquity and physical origin of man.—The following Officers and Council were elected to serve for 1874: President, Prof. G. Busk; Vice-Presidents, J. Evans, Col. A. Lane Fox, A. W. Franks, F. Galton, Prof. Huxley, and Sir J. Lubbock, Bart.; Director, E. W. Brabrook; Treasurer, Rev. D. I. Heath; Council, Dr. J. Beddoe, W. Blackmore, H. G. Bohn, Dr. A. Campbell, Hyde Clarke, Dr. J. B. Davis, W. Boyd Dawkins, R. Dunn, D. Forbes, Sir D. Gibb, Bart., G. Harris, J. P. Harrison, J. F. McLennan, C. R. Markham, F. Ouvry, F. G. H. Price, J. E. Price, F. W. Rudler, C. R. Des Ruffières, and E. B. Taylor.

## MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MON. London Institution, 4.—'Development of Civilization,' Mr. B. Taylor.  
 — Royal Academy, 8.—'Sculpture,' Mr. H. Weekes.  
 — Society of Arts, 8.—'Chemistry of Brewing,' Ion on Bolling.  
 — Dr. C. Graham (Guest Lecture).  
 — Social Science Association, 8.—'Rules of Practice and Procedure to be formed under the Judicature Act, 1873,' Mr. G. M. Dowdell.  
 — Geographical Soc., 8.—'Journey outside the Great Wall of China,' Dr. S. W. Bushell; 'Notices of Southern Manchi (China),' Mr. G. Phillips.  
 TUES. Royal Institution, 8.—'Respiration,' Prof. Rutherford.  
 — Anthropological Institute, 8.—'Explorations among Ancient Burial Grounds, chiefly on the Sea-Coast Valleys of Persia,' Part II., Mr. T. J. Hutchinson; 'Skulls and Implements from Palestine,' Messrs. C. F. Tyrwhitt Drake and A. W. Franks.  
 — Civil Engineers, 8.—'Construction of Harbour and Marine Works with Artificial Blocks of Concrete of Large Size,' Mr. B. B. Stoney.  
 — Colonial Institute, 8.—'Our Relations with the Ashantis, and other West-African Tribes,' Sir R. G. M'Donnell.  
 WED. Literature, 4½.—Council.  
 — London Institution, 7.—'Conversations.'  
 — Society of Arts, 8.—'Type Printing Machinery, with Suggestions thereon,' Rev. A. Rigg.  
 — British Archaeological Association, 8.—'On Watering-Tots,' Mr. E. Roberts.  
 THURS. Royal Institution, 8.—'Palaeontology, with reference to Extinct Animals and the Physical Geography of their Time,' Prof. F. M. Duncan.  
 — Royal Academy, 8.—'Painting,' Mr. C. W. Cope.  
 — Mathematical, 8.—'Foundations of Dynamics,' 'Free Motion of a Solid in Elliptic Space,' Prof. W. K. Clifford; 'Note on the Inversion of Bernoulli's Theorem in Probability,' Mr. C. J. Monro.  
 — Antiquaries, 8½.—'Gems from the Royal Collection,' Mr. C. D. E. Fortnum.  
 FRI. Society of Arts, 8.—African Section.  
 — Royal Institution, 8.—'The Opponents of Shakespeare,' Dr. Doran.  
 SAT. Royal Institution, 2.—'Mohammed and Mohammedanism,' Mr. R. B. Smith.  
 — United Service Institution, 3.—'Ventilation of Ships,' specially of Low Freeboard, and Hospital Ships,' Dr. J. D. Macdonald.  
 — Botanic, 3½.—Election of Fellows.



## Science Gossip.

In the Meteorological Report of Observations taken at the Melbourne Observatory by the Government astronomer, Mr. Robert L. J. Ellery, we find that, during fifteen years, for the month of June, the highest temperatures in the shade were 68° in 1865, on the 21st, and 68° in 1872, on the 2nd. The lowest temperature in the shade being 25° in 1868, on the 16th, and, in 1870, on the 16th; while the highest solar radiation was 107°5' in 1861, on the 11th.

THE Agricultural Returns of Great Britain, with Abstract Returns for the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Foreign Countries for 1873, have just been published. The Report, by Mr. R. Valpy, which accompanies these Returns, is, in every respect, so complete that, for the agriculturalist and the economist, it possesses a high scientific value.

In our "Science Gossip" of last week we intimated that Prof. Ramsay would read a paper, 'On the Physical History of the Valley of the Rhine,' before the Royal Society; we should have said the Geological Society. The paper was read on Wednesday last. Prof. Ramsay's communication to the Royal Society was 'On the Comparative Value of different Geological Ages (or groups of formations), considered as items of Geological Time.'

At the Séance of January 12, M. Berthelot brought before the Académie des Sciences a paper, 'Sur la Chaleur dégagée dans les Combinaisons de l'Azote avec l'Oxygène.' The importance of this inquiry in its relation to the various explosive substances which have been of late years introduced, renders it of considerable value.

PROF. ASA GRAY, of Cambridge University, U.S., and one of the associate editors of the *American Journal of Science and Art*, has been appointed by Congress to fill the chair in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, previously occupied by the late Prof. Agassiz.

THE Mexican Society of Natural History issues in monthly numbers a journal, 'La Naturaleza,' containing the papers read before the Society. Amongst other matters, we find a notice of a new Mexican mineral. It consists chiefly of bismuth and tellurium, with a little silver, sulphur and arsenic, and was found in the mine of Coneto, near Durango. There is also a paper 'On the Combustible Minerals of Mexico,' by the same mineralogist, Don Pedro L. Monroy; and one 'On the Meteoric Irons of Mexico,' by Don J. Correo.

THE Report of the Secretary for Mines of Victoria, for the quarter ending September 30, 1873, gives 127,086 ounces of gold as obtained from the alluvial deposits, and 164,774 ounces from the quartz mines. During the quarter, according to the Returns from the Commissioner of Trade and Customs, 204,787 ounces were exported from the colony.

In the *Repertorium für Experimental Physik*, Band IX., is an excellent paper by M. Wild, 'On the Influence of Temperature on the Magnetic Power of Steel Magnets, on the means for Determining the Influence of Heat on Magnetization, and the Discovery of the Laws by which this influence is regulated.'

At the expense of the Italian Government, a beautiful work, in quarto, 'Rapporti sulle Osservazioni dell'Eclisse totale di Sole, del 22 Dicembre, 1870,' has been published. This Report is edited by Prof. G. Cacciato, the Vice President of the Commission, appointed by a Royal decree, to observe the eclipse. Several papers on the subject are communicated by the Commissioners, and the work is illustrated by fourteen very carefully executed lithographic plates.

## FINE ARTS

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Burlington House.—THE EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF the late SIR EDWIN LANDSEER, R.A., is NOW OPEN.—Admission (from Nine till Dusk), One Shilling; Catalogue, Sixpence. Reason Tickets, 5s.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES by the MEMBERS WILL CLOSE on Saturday, Feb. 28.—5, Pall Mall East. Ten till Five.—Admission, 1s. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE EIGHTH WINTER EXHIBITION, is NOW OPEN, from 10 till 6.—Admission, 1s.—Gallery, 53, Pall Mall. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

DUDLEY GALLERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—GENERAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS.—THE TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is OPEN DAILY, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. GEORGE L. HALL, Hon. Sec.

'THE SHADOW OF DEATH.' Painted by Mr. HOLMAN HUNT.—NOW ON VIEW. From 10 till 8.—39a, Old Bond Street.—Admission, 1s.

DORR'S GREAT PICTURE OF 'CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM,' with 'Night of the Crucifixion,' 'Christian Martyrs,' 'Francesca de Rimini,' 'Neophytes,' 'Andromeda,' &c., at the DORR GALLERY, 25, New Bond Street. Ten to Six.—Admission, 1s.

## The Architectural History of Exeter Cathedral.

By P. Freeman. (London, Bell & Sons; Exeter, Eland.)

THIS book supplies what has never been obtainable before, a complete and critical history of the great fabric, concisely and clearly written, and containing ample references to historical authorities, records, fabric rolls, &c. It is an expansion of two lectures delivered at Exeter, supplemented by photographs, a plan, and a rich collection of illustrative notes. Archdeacon Freeman treats his subject chronologically, of course, but indulges in no poetic speculations as to what may, before the ascertainable history of the present edifice began, have stood on the site of the cathedral. Owing to the change of the See, it is one of the least ancient of English cathedrals. In 1112 was founded the first, or Norman part of the church, which, with Transitional additions, remains by the side of the Decorated work, by means of which the structure was, like several others, transformed by an enterprising Bishop.

The writer naturally and wisely begins by discussing the probable intentions of the builders of the huge transeptal towers, those gigantic twin structures, which are at once the rudest and the most impressive works of their kind on this side of the Channel. They date from the middle of the twelfth century, and have only two fellows in the world, i.e., Chalons-sur-Marne and Lyons. The twin transeptal towers of the latter cathedral are somewhat older than those at Exeter. Angoulême, says the "Glossary," had originally two such towers, but the northern one only remains. Why these towers were thus placed at Exeter is a question on which the Archdeacon spends some trouble, and not a little close reasoning. "Were they intended for western towers for a fabric lying east of them, and only converted into transepts as an after-thought? or were they intended from the first to stand in their present position?" He rightly says that the former of these views is, at first sight, attractive, but probabilities and present appearances are decidedly on the other side. He, doubtless, is, as others have been before him, right in this conclusion. But there is one element of the question which he seems to have neglected, and that is, the historical analogy of other "Romanesque," or rather Round-arched Gothic buildings with transeptal towers. There is no paucity of examples on the Continent, whither, rather than, as our author has done, to Chichester, the archaeologist may profitably direct his attention. It was quite within the spirit and inspiration of "Romanesque" architects to concentrate elements of dignity about the crossings

of the huge and tremendously impressive churches they were accustomed to build. Thus, at Tournay there still remain four magnificent transeptal towers, of enormous altitude; one of these, styled Tour de Marie Pontoise, is of the purest "Romanesque." The other three show Transitional features, and are, probably, of somewhat later dates: but the former one is certainly not less ancient than about 1055—a date long anterior to that of the elder of the twins of Exeter, if one of these be at all older than its fellow. A central tower and two eastern ones have been destroyed at Tournay. It is to buildings like the glorious "Romanesque" cathedral on the Schelde that we should turn for archetypes and analogues of the less ancient works on the Exe. With such examples before us, there is no need to discuss the advantages of transeptal towers; whether or not the "Romanesque" architect freed himself from the danger experienced, to our cost, by the builders of Winchester, Wells, and Salisbury,—Archdeacon Freeman might have added St. David's to this list of luckless cathedrals with central towers.

Our author traces the architectural annals of Exeter Cathedral from the days of the Norman edifice to the period of the Early English buildings of Bishop Bruere, and details carefully the story of the transformation of the edifice into the present Decorated building. He has been able, from documentary evidence, to correct some important errors in the chronology of the structure. To these we cannot here refer at length; but it may suffice to say that, without considering the points advanced by Archdeacon Freeman, no one can fairly claim to have a sound, or even a general, knowledge of the history of this famous church. The fabric rolls have supplied a perfect mine of matter, of the highest value, upon nearly all periods; nor are they less interesting than such documents usually prove to be in regard to archaeology in general, i.e., the nature, origin, transport-cost, working, and character of the numerous materials used in construction and decoration; the wages paid to workmen; and, incidentally there are, visible to experts, numerous gleams of light of strange value in illustrating men and manners. No part of the building is more fully or curiously illustrated by these records than the stained glass. Master Walter "le Verrour" undertook a huge job when, with his "two boys," he undertook to glaze with his own hands the whole choir, chapels and all, at the rate of 3s. per week (!): the glass cost about sixpence-halfpenny a foot.

In conclusion, we may recommend this handy and serviceable volume as one of the best of its class. All students of English architecture are deeply indebted to the author for his useful labours.

*Max and Moritz: a Story in Seven Tricks*, by W. Busch (Myers & Co.), contains metrical versions of the histories of seven mischievous tricks performed by two ill-bred German boys. These "tricks" are of the nature of practical jokes of the stupidest kind, and they are described in very foolish verse, with illustrations in colour; the latter being the least unfortunate portion of this undesirable publication.

Mr. A. Wood says that a work exclusively devoted to the ecclesiastical antiquities of London has long been a desideratum. The statement is,

probably, a true one; but then the desired book must be a very different one from *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of London and its Suburbs* (Burns & Oates). It should be the work of a scholar, with skill enough to write concisely and clearly, with impartiality and vivid perceptions of the bearings of his subject upon actual life. Our author possesses none of these essential qualifications. He has gathered, with no real pains, much trivial material, and put it together badly. He indulges in sentimental twaddle, and displays strong prejudices.

MESSRS. LONGMANS send us *A Treatise on Practical, Solid, or Descriptive Geometry; embracing Orthographic Projection and Perspective or Radial Projection*. Mr. W. T. Pierce, the author, tells us that he is not acquainted with any English textbook on the subjects described in the above title. This statement involves an opinion which we need not discuss. He has done his best, with considerable success, to supply the defect which he alleges to exist. He relies mainly on Prof. Bradley, Leroy, and Hamilton. Beginners will need to acquire some preliminary knowledge ere they can conveniently make fair use of Mr. Pierce's work; but even they may, by using this book, and with due pains, be initiated in the mysteries which attend the representation of solids on scientific principles. This is an almost exhaustive treatise on the practical part of the subject. It is amply illustrated with diagrams.

*Summer Etchings in Colorado*, by Eliza Greatorex, Introduction by Grace Greenwood (New York, Putnam), is an illustrated book of gossip, about journeys performed among the settlers and the remaining Indians of the district in question. The illustrations are landscapes, and have many excellent qualities, too often spoiled by indifferent printing. They give a capital idea of the country, and, as "gift-book" ornaments, they are highly acceptable. Miss Greatorex displays a hoydenish, not to say "loud" spirit, and her landscape descriptions are rather inaccurate. Possessed of a good deal of animal spirits, and not too fastidious, many young readers may be able to get through these pages. If they do, they must be easily amused. We yawned dreadfully over the book, and were glad when we had done with it.

#### GENERAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, DUDLEY GALLERY.

THE frequency of the exhibitions at the Dudley Gallery, gives us but short time to consider whether or not the practice of stimulating the production of great numbers of pictures, of small value and moderate merit, is beneficial to Art. Here are nearly seven hundred drawings, of which not fifty are meritorious, while not more than a dozen have received the attention that every painter, anxious to advance himself in design by diligent and studious practice, ought to bestow. Hosts of cheap and pretty sketches are sold at this place for small sums, to decorate modest homes. This is the best that can be said for the system.

We will, in the first instance, consider the more valuable examples, without reference to their respective degrees of merit. Miss K. M. Goodwin sends a drawing with a motive which is not so novel as it was a few years since, when the lady's brother enunciated, although, of course, he did not discover it. The trick has been prodigiously overdone, and Miss Goodwin uses it too often on this occasion: yet the drawing has considerable merits that are its own. It is styled *Autumn-Twilight*.—*St. Catherine's Hill, Guildford* (No. 48)—a cliff-like, verdant ridge, sloping, with ruins on its summit, in twilight towards a river, rising grey and solid against the opalescent and rosy sky; the reedy shallows are in purplish gloom, and a dim shadow reigns on the hill-side; a barge is made fast at the bank of the river in front, a thin blue film of smoke drifts along the valley as it rises. The general effect is expressed with dignity and pathos, but it is doubtful whether anything except the painter's lack of skill could have caused the

defect of solidity which pervades this interesting picture. The *Haunt of the Sea Birds* (117) and *Feeding Time* (302) by this lady are pictures which one feels pleasure in looking at.—Mr. Poynter's *Portraits of Mr. Bell and his Daughter* (84) is, both in its excellencies and its defects, the very opposite of the above-named works. The workmanship of the portraits is, although of a noble kind, less entirely satisfactory than that of likenesses formerly shown here by the artist. A little girl, with bright, deep-toned golden hair, stands at her father's knee, hand in hand with him, as if she stood to be painted. The design is a capital one, the thought expressed by it is rare in portraiture, and the expressions of the faces show character and pathos as genuine as they are charming. But not enough has been made of the opportunities for producing good colour which are offered by the subjects; the flesh is not clean and clear enough in the shadows; the drawing of the girl's features, although admirable in details, is not happy in regard to the combination of the features, at least the face appears to us slightly out of drawing. Her white pinafore seems not happily treated either as dress or drapery, while it is hardly fortunate in colour. After all, however, it is hard to turn from the learned, conscientious, artistic, and genuine art of this work: and in what we have said we have compared Mr. Poynter with himself, not with less accomplished, less indefinite painters. The same artist contributes several capital landscapes, in which the characteristics of his art prevail. These are *Summer Noon* (304),—*Fall at Bettesworth* (363), an admirable piece of water-modelling; note the treatment of the turbulent stream in the front, and the draughtsmanship of the little cascade, —*Hardrow Scar, Yorkshire* (596),—also *Wilden Meadows* (652), a topographical study of an extensive view, with beautiful drawing in a rising ground on our right.

No contrast could be greater than that between Mr. Poynter's works and the charming studies of Mr. Knewstubb, which are hung near them. In *Rain Cloud* (111), is the head of a little girl, in a greenish hood; this face is most exquisitely pure and beautiful in form, and lovely in character. The hood is ill-adapted to the head. *Violin Player* (393), a child with a violin, is a noble piece of colour and rich deep tone, with delightful expression. "*Her Majesty*," *Children at Play* (462), is by the same, and highly enjoyable. These studies are works of pure art.—*Called before the Curtain* (128), by Mr. Brewtnall, is a clever, if not quite successful, study of the effect of garish artificial light on the figures of an actress and actor bowing to their admirers. It is, in many respects, happy in execution; and although it is dexterous rather than solid, it has much merit in colour and truthful rendering of light and shade. The sole defect we noticed is that the shadows cast by the figures are too small for the concentrated nature of the source of light. The faces and attitudes are expressive and well studied. To the effect of the middle distance, the solidity, tone, and other qualities proper to the foreground have been sacrificed, and hence the figures in the orchestra are mere dummies. The difficulty of the feat of painting such a theme at all lay in combining the foreground and middle distance without sacrificing the solidity of either. In spite of a very large show of merit, this picture is one of which it is easy to get tired. *Sinbad the Sailor asleep on his Raft* (416) is an ingeniously-chosen subject; in treatment and execution it betrays the fact that the spectacular stage is among the sources of the painter's inspiration. Not an encouraging sign that.

*Port du Moulin, Sark* (152), by Mr. C. Thornely, the isolated rock, with the tide out, shows a fine and broad mode of painting and colouring, which is peculiarly welcome here. *Boat-building at Rye* (353), and *Les Antelets, Sark* (438), by the same, merit much attention.—In Mr. W. Stocks's *Rocks at Combe-Martin* (153) the drawing is good of the slaty rocks, but it is probably due to a photograph, for the foreground boulders are much inferior in execution, and even in painting, to the

upper parts of the picture. The cliff is excellently modelled. *The Abbey Brewery, Abingdon* (142), *Staithe* (199), and others, of inferior merit, are by the same painter.—*Showery* (185), by Mr. T. Lloyd, is an admirable drawing of the effect named in the title, as it appears over a sandy bay. The foreground here is rather weak, but the rest of the picture redeems the defect of this part.—*Pharos and Venetian Glass* (244), by Miss H. Coleman, shows capital painting of the tall, modern, opalescent glass; the flowers are rather mechanical.—*A Coast Scene* (347), by Mr. G. Sheffield, displays grandeur of treatment and an imposing subject, the latter being the approach of a storm, with brownish black clouds, to a lofty coast. This is one of the few grave and masculine landscapes here.

Mr. J. C. Moore's portraits are apt to be a little mannered, and their sentiment is usually the same; but they are always charming, from a certain pure brilliancy of painting, which recalls in a pleasant way the finest qualities of fresco. His pictures want relief, solidity. He affects too frequently the shadowless effect of bright open daylight; he is too fond of painting backgrounds of old brick walls. Nevertheless, apart from and beyond all these shortcomings,—the results, probably, of timidity rather than of poverty of conception, the usual source of manner,—there are abundant grounds for liking such pictures as *Richard, Son of Lord and Lady Cavendish* (348), a beautifully-painted portrait-study, of a noble little boy, seated in a state chair of embroidered maroon velvet, and clad in white. The splendid complexion is evidently not exaggerated, fair as it is; the expression and forms of the features are intensely characteristic; the dress is excellently modelled. The whole work has been studied with a sense of colour and chiaroscuro which is extremely rare. By the same is *Blanche, Daughter of Admiral the Hon. F. Egerton and Lady L. Egerton* (224), a pretty little girl, standing with a Japanese parasol behind her head. The colour here is most agreeable, but it is rather "pretty"; yet it is hard to object to this in a picture of which the elements are all in keeping. The work, apart from manner, is in every way graceful; the hands have been made too small.

Mr. W. Crane, whose children's books are the delight of young eyes, appears to be endeavouring, and with considerable success, to adapt Japanese principles of colour and design to European modes of art. His *Winter and Spring* (262) is symbolical and poetical, and we need not inquire why two damsels, in quasi-classic robes, stand and sit, posing themselves in a ruined temple, or whatever it may be. So far as we see, the motive of this picture is a Renaissance allegory, clumsy, as such motives almost invariably are; but we might say much in praise of its proper artistic merits. *Mother and Child* (278) shows a beautiful and pathetic sentiment, manifested, it may be, a little stiffly, but with thoroughly fine feeling for the charm of the subject, and much delight in colour. A youthful mother holds, Madonna-wise, a very little babe on her knee.—*After Sunset, Westmoreland* (285), by Mr. C. Richardson, is a solidly-painted landscape, comprising cattle and a horse, feeding at twilight; it is treated with great force and breadth of effect: a thoroughly good work.—*A Moorish Lady* (550), by M. L. Leloir, a lady, seated, with a background formed by a gorgeously-embroidered and most brilliantly-painted curtain, is a fine example of splendid lighting, distinct among its fellows here for the sparkle and soundness of its charming colour. *Pretty Cockatoo!* (549), by the same, is not so successful, it being less solid and pure in tint and tone.

After this, our survey will be general. It is unfortunate for ourselves that the gloomy weather of the present week has defeated our hopes of thoroughly studying the contents of this gallery. However, there can be little doubt that we do right in recommending to the more fortunate visitor's notice the under-mentioned pictures, which we take in their order on the walls, grouping each artist's works.—*A Robber Chieftain's Stronghold* (4), by Mr. J. Mogford: this has the qualities



common to the painter's drawings.—*Adeline* (12), by Mr. W. Gale, is a conscientiously studied bust of a damsel praying; the hands are too small, but they have been very carefully drawn; the wrists might be improved in drawing and modelling.—*Clovelly* (13), by Mr. H. Sandcock, gives a taking view of the little port and its cliffs, neatly, almost topographically, drawn; cloud shadows are on the blue sea, Lundy Island is in the distance; the foreground seems too flat.—*The Mill Stream* (25) is by Mr. W. Pillsbury; a girl watches ducks floating in sunlight. The execution is very pretty, but the picture looks rather flimsy, so that the whole is flat; this defect is due to monotony in the tones.—*Bergen Fish-Market* (27), by Mr. J. R. Dickinson, comprises crowds of persons gathered at a quay. It shows tact and skill, and there is much diversity of character and action.—*Noon, looking across from Brodick Bay* (42), by Mr. E. Moore, is strongly painted, effective, and good throughout; the subject being a sandy bay in pure, intense sunlight, crisp waves breaking on the shore, and masses of white cloud above: it is a little too hard, we think.—*Twilight, Portincross, Ayrshire Coast* (40), by Mr. J. J. Bannatyne, is, like other productions by the same artist, a cleverly-executed specimen of rather pretentious art, but it is only cleverly painted.—*The Gentle Craft* (41), by Mr. J. Parker, boys fishing from a village bridge, gives sunlight effect, without the colour of sunlight or the force proper to that phase of nature; it is, nevertheless, pretty in many ways.—No. 52 is *Hexham, Evening*, by Mr. J. Robinson; a capital picture, with a very original sky carefully studied from nature, and soundly painted.—*Field Labour in Upper Egypt* (60) is by Mr. H. Hardy, and represents a fellow driving an awkward-looking camel, which is dragging a wooded crusher; on this the driver stands, holding the goad and the reins. Unless it be intended for an illustration of manners and customs, we do not see the drift of this production. It is neatly and cleverly, but artificially drawn, or rather sketched, and has too many signs of the lamp. Something more is required than these qualities to justify the existence of a pretentious work of this sort.—*The High Tor, Mallock, Morning* (58), by Mr. A. B. Donaldson, has considerable merit, but the rock is too slaty in its colour, and it is too monochromatic; the water-fountain is beautifully painted.—No. 70, *Beebles, Suffolk*, by Mr. A. Griffiths, is a capital study of red-brick cottages on the bank of a canal, with an old church behind them, on a height; the local colouring is good.

There is a grim pathos about *No Man's Land* (97), by Mr. R. Farren, a large picture of a squalid waste, with sparse trees, a ragged fringe on the margin of a waste, where are a slatternly cottage, pools of grey water, spaces of marsh and stunted herbage, and verdure likely to perish. In this place a horse has been turned out to die, and now cowers in the sharp wind, his neglected mane and tail dragged in the rain, which drives past; his bony sides are stained with earth.—*A Wet Morning* (90), by Mr. J. Macbeth, is a capital painter's sketch of a slaty-coloured lake and its verdurous sloping sides and boundary foliage.—Mr. T. Ellis's *Kings and Ladies* (104) shows a carefully-executed forest of beeches, with bare boughs; it is very nearly as valuable as a good photograph.—*A Round Pet* (113), by Mr. J. W. Bottomley, shows an irate little dog striding on some cushions; it is cleverly painted, with considerable humour.—The picture, by Mr. J. H. Barnes, of a drowsy watchman resting, with his lantern on the ground, styled *On Watch* (116), has a good deal of character of a common kind.—*Wet Sand* (124) seen rippling on a shallow shore, in sunlight, by Mr. J. O. Long, is pretty. It is executed with much tact and care.—Mr. O'Connor's *Rocks at Cullercoats* (161) is creditable to him.—*Baby Bunting* (192), by Miss J. Russell, is a pleasing little picture of a child's head, with much nature in it; the features would bear better drawing, and the shadows of the flesh need to be cleaner.—We confess some lack of pleasure on seeing Mr. G. D. Leslie's *The Terrace*

(205), a young lady walking, dressed in white. It is pretty, nay, it has a charm in its prettiness, but it seems to have no artistic aim to justify its existence: if it is possible for Mr. Leslie to be so mannered, he is so in this trifle.—*Hastings, from the Tarry Field* (214), by Mr. C. Earle, the valley and church just before sunset, is extremely well painted; with a fine eye for colour, and delicacy of tone.—*The Village Spring* (221), by Miss E. Redgrave, old brick houses upon rich sward and among fine foliage, is cleverly painted; it is rather spotty in colour.—Mr. Luxmoore's picture of a pseudo-Puritan damsel, with a motto from Prof. Longfellow's popular poem (231), is one of the truest echoes of the washy sentimentality of the verses which we have encountered.

Mr. Buckman, in *Decorative Treatment of Modern Subjects: Football* (269), gives, with considerable wealth of design and incident, a small version of a picture which, if worked out on a larger scale, would not look well unless the style of the draughtsmanship were enlarged also.—Mr. A. Goodwin's fanciful picture of children walking a weedy stream, with fairy-land on the further bank, is beautiful in its graceful sentiment, charmingly painted, and delightfully pathetic.—*Luccombe and St. Boniface, Isle of Wight* (303), by Mr. C. J. Lewis, is, if a little sooty, rich in colour; it has been carefully studied: a sea-gleam is well rendered.—Miss Boyd's representation of Talliesin the Bard hearing his master's harp playing as it hangs on the wall (332) has, with some imperfections of execution, a great deal of poetry, the true artistic inspiration.—*The Mill at Rest* (349), by Mr. E. H. Fahey, a group of old buildings, with trees and grass, shows that the painter is not able to free himself from that excess of hardness in handling which, when we saw his pictures at first, we took to be merely the result of strenuous studies. It is undesirable. The picture shows good lighting.—*The End of the Journey* (373), scene in an inn-yard, by Mr. T. Green, possesses several attractive elements, but it will not bear looking into as a specimen of sound and learned workmanship, such as it pretends to be. The design is poor and trivial, the painting flat, weak, and dry. The composition is at once awkward and scattered. The ill-chosen perspective makes the pavement look like the deck of a rolling ship. We are accustomed to look for the object of an artist when he produces a picture like this one, but have not yet satisfied ourselves in Mr. Green's case.—We commend to the visitor, Mr. H. Goodwin's *Twilight* (400); Mr. Dadd's *Evening* (414); Miss H. Thornycroft's *A Study of a head* (427); Mr. J. C. Richmond's fine romantic landscape, *Milford Sound, Otago* (551); Mr. A. Stokes's *In Spring Time* (584); *Winter* (647), by Mr. J. Parker; *De Jonge Hollander* (648), by Mr. G. Manson; *Rome* (657), by Mr. C. R. Aston.

#### Fine-Art Gossip.

MESSRS. GEORGE BELL & SONS have in preparation a work upon the Architecture of Ireland during the period anterior to the Anglo-Norman occupation, by the late Earl of Dunraven. It will be illustrated by 125 large photographs of ancient buildings.

MR. LEIGHTON has completed the important design to which we referred not long since. It is intended to decorate a wall in Mr. Stewart Hodgson's mansion in Surrey. The subject is Greek, such as the artist has often chosen. It represents the celebration of the Daphnephoria, or festival in honour of Apollo which took place every ninth year at Thebes. It was on these occasions the custom to carry a peculiar staff or emblematic rod, surmounted by a golden globe, representing the sun, and enriched by laurel garlands, and having small globes suspended about it. The scene is the skirt of a wood, near the city. First marches the bearer of the staff, at a stately pace, looking upwards at the soaring orb and swinging pendants. Then comes a priest with a gold crown, clad in white, and having his long hair

hanging down; this is the daphnephoros, bearing the laurel to be dedicated to the god: he is a noble figure. After him a group of beautiful youths advances, bearing on high a suit of golden armour, which is draped in splendid colours. The leader of the chorus goes next, turning in his walk, and signalling to the singers who follow him; he does this by waving his right hand to them, while, sustained by his left, the lyre rests on his hip. His is a very elegant and striking figure, designed with perfect suitability to the composition, and of great value in rendering the peculiar character of the subject. The next element of the procession is supplied by a body of maidens and children; the latter strew flowers from their laps, the former are succeeded by several handsome youths, who respectively bear the tripod and brazen vessels. In the distance are the walls and towers of Thebes: some spectators appear in the foreground, and on the further side of the procession. This is one of the most beautiful and thoroughly studied of Mr. Leighton's compositions, being an example of the highest value in its way. In fact, as a design, which is the present state of the work, we are inclined to consider it the painter's masterpiece, and we are sure that it will charm all who see it.

HOGARTH'S house, his little country box at Chiswick, which he left on his last journey to Leicester Square, after having for more than a century escaped any considerable injury, has been let on lease to a neighbouring publican, who has turned the house into a "sweetstuff" shop; while the garden, which until of late was a wilderness of half-neglected flowers, has been stripped of these ornaments, for the land is to be used by a florist. The burial-places of Hogarth's pets, with their little tablets, are still preserved, and we are glad to learn that the tenant promises to take care of them. The porch has fallen down, thus greatly spoiling the characteristic appearance of the once pretty cottage. A trifle will yet save the place, which might be used as a residence for a decayed artist. Will any one take this matter in hand? The last tenant of this once pretty place was the late Mr. "Brayvo Ieks" (Hicks), formerly of Transpontine theatrical celebrity.

A CORRESPONDENT, who writes as if he had suffered a personal injury, objects to what he calls three defects in the picture by Mr. Holman Hunt which is now before the public. It is not our business to defend the work, but, as similar charges are frequently made, it may be worth while to dispose of them. They are: 1. That, although the chief figure has been vigorously sawing the plank, no sawdust occurs in the picture. Any one who cares to look may see the desired sawdust lying in parallel lines on the floor, exactly as sawdust should lie. 2. That the shadow, so important an element in this design, is wrongly represented as not larger than the figure which produces it; whereas, says our Correspondent, the boundaries of cast shadows diverge from the source of light, and the shaded spaces are, accordingly, larger than the objects which produce them. This is, so far as it goes, true; but as the source of light in the picture is the sun, so much larger than the figure, the boundaries of the shadow do not diverge as they would if due to the light of a candle. 3. That the sun, being on or below the horizon, would cause the shadow to appear higher than the figure of Christ. This is even truer than the second objection; but then the sun is not on or below the horizon, but a little above that level, consequently, the shadow is, if anything, not quite so tall as the figure.

THE death of a very aged artist is announced, and the event supplies another illustration of the longevity of painters that has been frequently remarked. Mr. J. C. Schetky, a marine-painter of some reputation, and a drawing-master of repute in years gone by, died on the 29th ultimo, in the ninety-sixth year of his age. He was probably the "J. T. Schetky" of the Catalogue of the Royal Academy, 1805, who exhibited 'A Frigate and a Convoy bearing away in a Gale of Wind.' The artist in question was a frequent exhibitor.

THE Liverpool Town Council has voted 12,000*l.* for the purchase of pictures this year for the New Art-Gallery. A painting by J. M. W. Turner has, it is said, been purchased by Mr. Edward Samuelson, of Liverpool, and he has presented it to the Corporation for the Gallery.

AN exhibition of the works of Prud'hon, for the benefit of his daughter, whose necessitous state we have before referred to, will be opened in the École des Beaux-Arts, Paris, on the 1st of April next.

THE Italian Government is re-organizing the Academy of St. Luke, Rome, the oldest "Academy" of the kind in existence, we believe.

## MUSIO

WAGNER SOCIETY, St. James's Hall.—THE FOURTH CONCERT will be given on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, February 19, at 8.30.—Orchestra and Chorus, 150.—Conductor, Mr. E. Dausenreuther. Vocalists: Madame Elena Corani, Miss Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Bernard Lane, and Mr. Wallace Wells. The programme will include Overture 'Iphigenie en Aulide,' Gluck; Overture 'Le Carnaval Romain,' Berlioz; 'Goethe's Fest March,' Liszt; and a Grand Selection from 'Lohengrin,' Wagner.—Tickets 10*s.* 6*d.*, 7*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, 3*s.*, 2*s.*, 1*s.*, of Stanley Lucas, Weber & Co., Chappell & Co., Mitchell, L. Cook, Oliver, Bond Street; Austin, St. James's Hall; Schott & Co., Regent Street; Hays, Royal Exchange; Keith, Frowe & Co., Chancery Lane; and Davies Brothers, 15, Craven Terrace, Lancaster Gate, W.

## CONCERTS.

THE production of another chamber composition by Herr Rubinstein, has fully confirmed the favourable opinion already entertained of his powers as a composer. It was the Trio in B flat, Op. 52, which was executed at last Monday's Popular Concert in St. James's Hall, having as interpreters three superb instrumentalists, Dr. Hans Von Bülow, M. Sainanton, and Signor Piatti. The leading characteristics of the work are ideality and skilful treatment of the themes. Herr Rubinstein is evidently imbued with the Beethoven forms, although there is nothing servile in his mode of using them. He is less discursive, less inclined to be fragmentary, than the Bonn master-mind, and, as may be readily supposed, he is not so powerful in pathos or so fanciful in imagery. He lays out his parts impartially, and each instrument has its responsibilities. The opening Allegro is vigorous; his subjects are clear and defined, and well developed, and if any defect be found, it will be by the Haydnites and Mozartians, who may consider it rather overstrained. The Adagio in D minor is well sustained in interest; but the Scherzo in F major, with the Trio in C major, will probably be recognized by the classical connoisseurs as the most remarkable movement—each artist was admirable in its beautiful passages. The *finale* is more than animated, it is fiery, and quite enlisted the sympathies of the audience. There was another interesting novelty in the programme, a Quintet in C minor, Op. 74, for two violins (MM. Sainanton and Ries), viola (Mr. Zerbin), violoncello (Signor Piatti), and contrabasso (Mr. Reynolds). French by birth, English by extraction, Onslow appertains, perhaps, more to the amateur than to the artistic class. His chamber music is full of charm, quite free from ugliness—as clear as anything from Haydn. If Onslow had not much invention, he had no lack of melody, and in his treatment Cherubini was his model. We wish that Mr. Chappell, the Director, would give us something of the Italian composer's, whose chamber music would be a novelty, as well as a delightful surprise. The Andante Grazioso in C major was encored; it is called by the writer of the analytical remarks, "bucolic," and he applied the same adjective to the Menuetti. But why "bucolic"? Onslow was no rustic. In the *finale*, the analyst calls the attention of the curious to the alternation of two, four, and six-eight measure, but as the rhythm remains the same, the change assists the performers only, and the ear takes no notice of it. Dr. Von Bülow selected as his solo Beethoven's Sonata in E flat, Op. 81—'Les Adieux, l'Absence et le Retour,' the title given to this gem by the composer. The reading of the German pianist was a splendid conception, the execution wonderful for its ease and clear enunciation, with its poetic alternation of light and shade; alto-

gether, a grand specimen of the higher development of pianoforte-playing. He is a consummate master of marvellous technique. Signor Piatti's fine playing of Veracini's Sonata in C minor, for violoncello, was the third attractive novelty. It is a charming work of the Corelli School, containing a Slavonian melody, which was encored. There is much freshness and prettiness, and *naïveté* in this sonata. Mr. Santley was the vocalist, and Sir J. Benedict the accompanist. At the next concert, on the 9th, Dr. Von Bülow will introduce pieces by Handel and Beethoven (Sonata, Op. 102, No. 1) for the first time at these concerts. The *Glasgow News*, in noticing the recital of Dr. Von Bülow, expresses the opinion that the pianist appears to esteem warmth, feeling, and earnestness above mere frigid and mechanical accuracy. This, in other words, means that he is the poet of the pianoforte, and not a metronomist.

At the last Saturday Crystal Palace Concert, the novelty was the first performance by Herr Mann's band of Mr. Macfarren's picturesque and powerful overture to 'St. John the Baptist.' The other overture was to the 'St. Paul' of Mendelssohn, and the symphony was the No. 1, in B flat, of Schumann. Madame Norman-Néruda is overtaxed in Mendelssohn's violin concerto. The vocalists were Miss A. Sterling and Mr. Vernon Rigby.

## Musical Gossip.

MENDELSSOHN'S 'Elijah' was announced to be performed on two consecutive evenings: by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, under Mr. Barnby's direction, on Thursday; and by the Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by Sir Michael Costa, on Friday. It is to be hoped that the clashing of these performances was accidental, for an oratorio warfare between two societies would be indecorous as well as injurious. The cast, so far as the contralto part is concerned, was the same: that is, Miss A. Sterling was to sing on both occasions. As the leading soprano, the South Kensington Society had Madame Otto Alveleben, as the basso, Signor Agnesi, and, as tenor, Mr. Cummings; at Exeter Hall, were Madame Lemmens, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Santley, and the secondary parts were allotted to Mrs. S. Smith, Miss M. Severn, Messrs. Carter and C. Henry; whilst Miss E. Spiller and Miss Dones, Messrs. Raynham, Stedman, and Smith officiated at the Albert Hall. Competition in art is unquestionably beneficial, but, as the sacred repertory is now a wide one, it would be as well if the two societies would select different works. If the policy of the Sacred Harmonic Society has been too conservative, there is all the more reason why another association should try novelties and revivals; but it may be doubted whether a new undertaking, following the same path as the ancient institution, will take with the musical public.

THE remarks just made about the two oratorio societies will apply to the British Orchestral Society, the programme of which, on the 5th, is a mere imitation of the Philharmonic Society and of the Crystal Palace Society, but without the variety constantly found at Sydenham. There can be no special attraction in listening to the Jupiter Symphony of Mozart and the overtures to 'Leonora' (Beethoven) and the 'Isles of Fingal' (Mendelssohn), simply because these works are executed by native performers, for the question naturally asked by amateurs is, whether the nationality is accompanied by superior ability, and whether there would not be an improvement in the interpretation of the instrumental pieces if the desks were here and there filled by our resident foreign artists. The failure of Mr. Mellon's "Orchestral Union" should be a warning to the new Society.

M. GOUNOD'S Choir Concerts will be commenced this evening (the 7th), but supplemented with a full orchestra for the execution of the fourteen numbers he composed for the five-act drama, by M. Jules Barbier, 'Jeanne d'Arc.' This work, produced on the 8th of November last at the Théâtre de la Gaîté in Paris, had a successful run up to Thursday last, the 5th inst., when it was with-

drawn in order to afford a rest to Mdlle. Lia Félix (sister of Rachel), who represented the Maid of Orleans.

MR. G. A. MACFARREN'S oratorio, 'St. John the Baptist,' will be produced by the Sacred Harmonic Society on the 27th inst., conducted by Sir Michael Costa.

HANDEL'S 'Samson' will be given by Mr. Carter's Choir on the 12th, at the Royal Albert Hall.

SIGNOR PALERMI made a great sensation at the Opera-house in Rimini, in Donizetti's 'Favorita,' in the part of Fernando, in the scene where he breaks his sword in the presence of the king, who has dishonoured him, using the words, "Sol perché tu sei Rè." The artist received a notice from the police to change the words to "Sol perché dono per del Rè," that is to say, instead of a defiance of the monarch, he was to exclaim that he shattered his weapon because it was a present from the king. Signor Palermi replied to the notification by a refusal, stating that he saw no reason to depart from the original text. The night after, as he adhered to it, he was arrested; but a deputation from the audience waited at once on the Prefect, and returned with an order for the release of the tenor. This is a strange incident for free Italy. What would a Royal Italian Opera have said in the days of Signor Mario if a policeman had arrested him when he was uttering his famous denunciation in the 'Favorita'? We may explain, by the way, that there are two Italian adaptations of 'La Favorita,' which was produced in French at the Grand Opéra, and in one version the words are different from those used by Signor Palermi. The opera was played three times last week by the Grand Opéra company at the Salle Vendôme with signal success, Mdlle. Bloch being Leonora; M. Bosquin, Fernando; and M. Faure, the King.

MR. LITOLFF is setting 'La Belle au Bois Dormant' as a fairy opera for the Paris Châtelet.

THE Lower Rhine Whitsuntide Musical Festival will be held this year at Cologne; Herr Hiller will be the conductor, and his cantata, 'The Destruction of Jerusalem,' will be produced. The programme will include Handel's 'Samson,' Herr Brahms's 'Triumphlied,' Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony, a violin Concerto, to be played by Herr Joachim, Schumann's overture, 'Genoveva,' &c. The contralto part in 'Samson' will be sung by Madame Joachim.

PRODIGIOUS excitement has been produced in Vienna by the re-appearance of Dr. Liszt as a pianist, at a concert given for the benefit of the "Kaiser-Franz-Stiftung." He played one of his Hungarian "Rhapsodies," and a Fantasia by Schubert. Herr Herbeck conducted the orchestra. He was received by a deputation of the Conservatoire Professors, and by all the pupils, and was presented with a golden crown. His playing was as consummate as in his best days.

THE Khedive of Egypt, who was so successful in persuading Signor Verdi to compose 'Aida' for the Cairo Italian Opera-house, has made Herr Wagner a most liberal offer for a work on some Egyptian subject, the music of which, it is to be hoped, will not be in hieroglyphics.

## DRAMA

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—On MON. AY. and during the Week, 'AMY ROBART,' Amy Robart Miss Edith Stuart; Queen Elizabeth, Miss Cicely Nott; Tell, Mr. H. Sinclair; Varney, Mr. Ryder. Also which, 'A C K' in the BOX; or, Harlequin Little Tom Tucker's Grand Christmas Comic Pantomime. Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven. Prices, from 6*d.* to 2*l.* 6*d.* Morning Performances every Wednesday and Saturday. Doors open at Half-past One, commence at Two. Box-Office open from Ten till Five daily.

Dodsley's Old English Plays. By W. Carew Hazlitt. Vol. I. Fourth Edition. (Reeves & Turner.)

SINCE the middle of the last century, when the first edition appeared of Dodsley's Old Plays, knowledge of Elizabethan drama has greatly advanced. The appearance of this collection



did much to foster, if not to create, the taste for this class of composition that has since manifested itself. On the whole, Dodsley may be said to have done his work well. A poet himself of note sufficient to obtain for his writings a place in one collection, at least, of repute, he showed in his choice of pieces poetic insight and cultivated taste rather than antiquarian zeal. While mentioning the paucity of materials connected with the commencement of the drama, he says of the moralities and interludes subsequently so highly esteemed, that, except so far as they show the progressive refinement of our language, they are "so little worth preserving" that their "loss is scarce to be regretted." He executed discriminatingly his task of editing, however, preserving the orthography in the early works, but in later productions, in which the spelling changed with each succeeding edition, adopting the standard of his own time. His work maintains its reputation, contrasting in this respect strangely with his collection of poems, which, equally popular in its day, forms now the most commonplace and valueless litter of the book-stalls. In 1780, thirty-six years after the appearance of the first edition, a second edition, edited by Isaac Reed, was given. This differed but slightly from its predecessor. In 1826, the third edition, by Octavius Gilchrist and Mr. Payne Collier, was issued. From this the plays of Ford, Shirley, and other dramatists, whose works had been collected, were excluded, their place being filled by plays of Lodge, Greene, Nash, and Peele, and other writers. So acknowledged was the merit of Dodsley's collection that other works were published as supplements or continuations, the most important being the Dilke Collection, rich in Chapmans, Websters, Rowleys, and Heywoods. Meantime, the task of reprinting the older dramatists has been continued, and collected editions are now to be had of the writings of all the more voluminous authors. In commencing a new edition of Dodsley's Old Plays, the editor, Mr. Carew Hazlitt, has taken little more than the basis of the earlier work. He has omitted all those pieces that are to be found in collected editions, and filled their places with plays from the collections of Mr. Dilke, Baldwin, and Mr. Collier, from Hawkins's 'Origin of the Drama,' and from other sources. Six plays that have not previously been reprinted are promised, and one of them, the tragi-comedy of 'Calisto and Meliboea,' is included in the first volume. This course is at once wise and consistent with precedent.

The first volume only is as yet before us. This contains the 'Interlude of the Four Elements,' a very early and strikingly curious morality, of which unfortunately the only known copy is imperfect; 'Calisto and Meliboea,' referred to previously; 'Every Man,' 'Hickscorner,' 'The Pardoner and the Friar,' by John Heywood; 'The World and the Child,' the 'Four P.P.' and 'Thersites.' In collecting these and similar works, a real service is rendered to the dramatic student, who must be singularly fortunate to be able to root out, not only from such works as Hawkins's, but from the publications of the Percy and Shakespeare Societies, Mr. Collier's reprints, and similar sources, all the matter he needs. Mr. Hazlitt's duties as editor have not,

apparently, been heavy. He has availed himself of the notes of his predecessors, to which he has added little. We wish, however, he had followed out more persistently a scheme he announces in his Preface, and had distinguished all the notes by initials: S. for Stevens, R. for Reed, C. for Collier, G. for Gilchrist, D. for Dodsley, and H. for Hazlitt would have rendered the source and value of the information at once perceptible. The new edition is excellent in all outward and typographical respects, and includes fac-similes of the illustrations to some of the earlier pieces. It must necessarily replace its predecessors in every dramatic library pretending to completeness.

### THE WEEK.

ADELPHI.—'Rough and Ready,' a Drama. In Three Acts. By Paul Meritt.

DRURY LANE.—'Amy Robsart,' a Drama in Four Acts, adapted from Sir Walter Scott, by A. Halliday. Revival.

HOLBORN.—'L'Infortunée Caroline,' Comédie en Trois Actes. De MM. Theodore Barrière et Lambert Thiboust.

A NEW drama, by Mr. Paul Meritt, an author better known at the Eastern theatres than in those of the West End, has served for the re-appearance of Mr. and Mrs. Billington at the Adelphi. 'Rough and Ready' bears marks of its East-end origin. Proletarian virtue throughout its three acts is at war with aristocratic vice, which it in the end overpowers. Some strong situations are raised in the course of the duel, and some sparks of dramatic conception are occasionally displayed. The colours are, however, splashed upon the canvas, and the contrasts are so violent as to be outside the strongly marked limits of probability, as well as beyond the narrower if more shadowy line of art.

Mark Musgrave, the hero of 'Rough and Ready,' is a game-keeper, on the estate of a Mrs. Valentine. On the strength of faithful service he is permitted privileges, of which he avails himself to the utmost. Firmly convinced with Burns that—

Rank is but the guinea stamp,  
A man's a man for a' that,

he casts his eye upon the niece of his mistress, and ventures to make love to her when no one is looking. Alice prefers infinitely the rough-and-ready style of wooing, as exemplified in Mark, to the more conventional kind of courtship she receives from her cousin, Henry Valentine. A rivalry of this class is so humiliating to the gentleman, that he, not unnaturally, induces his mother to dismiss the game-keeper, and to deny him a residence upon her estates. Sadly Mark takes his departure, consoled, however, by the promise of the undying love of Alice. In the second act he is the manager of a mine belonging to a certain Mr. Norman, whose daughter Amelia that slightly vagabond lover, Henry Valentine, seeks, in order to console himself for the loss of Alice. This young lady shares, however, the taste of her predecessor for rough-and-ready proceedings, and Valentine, mortified at finding Mark always in his way, brings against him an accusation of dishonesty. Refusing to withdraw the charge, he finds himself in the grip of his more powerful adversary, and would soon, doubtless, pay dearly for the privilege of calling names, did not Mrs. Valentine, who witnesses the struggle, interfere and cry out to the combatants that they are brothers. Mark then lets go his hold, and Valentine, breathless and scarcely living, falls to the

ground. What Mrs. Valentine has said is true. In Mark she has discovered her own son by an early marriage. Her affections are bestowed however, upon the child who has always called her mother. She has, accordingly, intended to keep Mark from his rights, and has even contemplated an act of self-sacrifice for the sake of preserving the family estates to the younger son. Her exclamation when Valentine's life is in danger cannot be recalled. Mark sets up a claim for the estates and obtains them, displaying in so doing generosity and delicacy of feeling, which win for him his mother's love, re-unite him to Alice, from whom a misconception has separated him, and shame even his brother into an acknowledgment of his worth.

The story is interesting enough, so far as it goes. So strong, however, is the contrast between the two men, that it becomes in the end offensive. The heroism of Mark is not greater than that which an actor constantly assumes with no fear of ludicrous suggestion. The baseness of Valentine deprives, however, the character of the slightest pretence to sympathy, and so robs the fight of interest. Had the two combatants been more nearly matched, the play would have gained in probability and in value. 'Rough and Ready' is something like its name. It is coarse in its workmanship, but not devoid of idea.

As the hero, Mr. Billington acted with a breadth and freedom from restraint we have rarely seen in him. His demonstrations in the second act were, perhaps, excessive. Mrs. Billington, unequalled in presenting unpleasant parts, made Mrs. Valentine artistically unsympathetic. Other parts were played by Messrs. Moreland and M'Intyre, Miss Phillips and Miss Meyrick. The lady last named made, as Alice May, a not unsatisfactory debut in London.

'Amy Robsart' has been revived at Drury Lane, with Miss Wallis in the part of the heroine, originally played by Miss Neilson. There is much tenderness in Miss Wallis's acting, and the impersonation of Amy Robsart wants only a little girlish vivacity to be a tolerably faithful presentation of "the little western flower" whose fate Scott has rendered so touching. Miss Edith Stuart was the Queen; Mr. Sinclair, Leicester; and Mr. Ryder, Richard Varney. These parts were sustained with average intelligence, though the amount of declamatory energy thrown into the speeches might be considered excessive. Its effects were at least demonstrated in the voices of the actors. At the close of the performance some of the principal actors were scarcely audible, and even Mr. Ryder's well-practised larynx showed signs of approaching discomfiture.

'L'Infortunée Caroline' of MM. Barrière and Lambert Thiboust is a piece of unbridled absurdity, presenting in dramatic form the vagaries of an hysterical woman. This idea, ingenious in itself, is whimsically treated, and the scenes of marital long-suffering and conjugal extravagance prove amusing. M. Didier plays the part of the hero, originally assumed by M. Dupuis, and Madame Dolly that of Caroline.

### Dramatic Gossip.

A NEW drama by Mr. Hamilton Aidé will be produced to-night at the Lyceum Theatre. A

principal incident in the plot is taken, we understand, from 'La Grande Breteche' of Balzac, a novel, the commencement of which seems to have suggested Hood's 'Haunted House.' How the gloomy if powerful story of Balzac can receive dramatic exposition is not easy to see.

MISS FLORENCE MARRYAT (Mrs. Ross Church), the author of 'Love's Conflict' and other novels, will make in Glasgow, during the present month, her debut as a dramatic reader. Selections from Scott will be accompanied by incidental music, the solos in which will be given by Madame Bodda (Miss Louisa Pyne).

'LES INUTILES' of M. Cadol will be produced at the Holborn on Wednesday next.

Two new melo-dramas, similar in class but differing widely in merit, are among the latest novelties in Paris. 'Le Secret de Rochbrune,' of MM. Touroude and Beauvallet, has an unpleasant, not to say a repulsive plot. A peasant, at the risk of his life, has sheltered Le Comte de Rochbrune from the pursuit of the agents of the First Revolution, and has been repaid for his hospitality by the seduction of his daughter. Twenty years subsequently the Count, reinstated in his estates by the devotion of another of his former vassals, recognizes his wife and child only to find his son in love with the latter. A complication more unpleasant than ingenious is at length disentangled by the discovery that the young man is not the son of the Count, and that the heroine is, in consequence, not his sister. 'Les Deux Orphelines,' of MM. Denney and Cormon, consists of commonplace materials, but is constructed with considerable ingenuity, and receives an admirably competent interpretation. Two girls, erroneously supposed by the spectators to be sisters, arrive in Paris, and are separated by the agency of a libertine Marquis, who has cast his eye upon one of them. From this danger Henriette escapes. She is, however, sent by the Comte de Sinieres, the lieutenant of police, whose nephew has fallen in love with her, to the Salpêtrière, whence she is to be despatched, like Manon Lescaut, to Guiana. From this peril also she is freed by the devotion of a girl who takes her place, and she is, in time, united to the man she loves. Louise, her companion, meanwhile, who is blind, becomes subject to an atrocious couple, who send her out to beg and live upon her earnings. Ultimately, she is proved to be the daughter of a Countess. This old-fashioned story caused a strong impression on the spectators—a circumstance which may, perhaps, be accounted for by the fact that the principal parts were played by artists like Madame Doche, Madame Dica-Petit, Madame Hamet, and M. Taillade.

'LE JEUNE MARI' of M. Mazères, a well-known collaborator of Scribe first, and subsequently of Empis, has been revived at the Théâtre Français, and admirably interpreted by M. Bressant and Madame Jouassain. This piece, first given in 1826, and revived in 1857, owes its resuscitation to the fact that its motif has a strong resemblance to that of the 'M. Alphonse' of M. Dumas, which is the hit of the present season in Paris. 'La Ciguë,' which was the first dramatic essay of M. Augier, has also been revived at the same house.

'LE SPHINX' of M. Octave Feuillet has been read before the artists of the Comédie Française, and assigned to Mesdames Croissette, Sarah Bernhardt, and Bianca, MM. Maubant, Febvre, Coquelin cadet, Jouannet, and Proudhon.

M. DUVERGER will shortly appear at the Théâtre de Cluny, in 'La Femme de Paillasse' of M. Xavier de Montepin.

M. CORMON, the dramatist, has undertaken the direction of the Vaudeville, in place of M. Carvalho.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—M. C.—G. H.—J. L.—S. G. R.—R. T.—received.

A. and O.—We cannot undertake to answer such questions. We must renew our former notice to the correspondents who overwhelm us with letters about Mr. Staunton's emendations of Shakespeare's text. We publish them on account of their intrinsic value, and because they stimulate inquiry; but we cannot find space for Mr. Staunton's critics.

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